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(54) Title: SECRETED PROTEINS

(57) Abstract

Novel proteins are disclosed.

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SECRETED PROTEINS

This application is a continuation-in-part of the following applications:

(1) Ser. No. 08/634,325, filed April 18, 1996;

(2) Ser. No. 08/783,520, filed January 13, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/634,325, filed April 18, 1996;

(3) Ser. No. 08/885,610, filed June 30, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/634,325, filed April 18, 1996;

(4) Ser. No. 08/943,861, filed October 3, 1997, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 60/080,227 (converted to a provisional application from non-provisional application 08/725,885), filed October 4, 1996;

(5) Ser. No. 08/943,862, filed October 3, 1997, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 60/093,043 (converted to a provisional application from non-provisional application 08/726,257), filed October 4, 1996;

(6) Ser. No. 08/960,024, filed October 29, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 60/077,176 (converted to a provisional application from non-provisional application 08/742,973), filed November 1, 1996; and

(7) Ser. No. 09/137,226, filed August 20, 1998, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 60/092,114 (converted to a provisional application from non-provisional application 08/916,041), filed August 21, 1997;

all of which are incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel proteins , along with therapeutic, diagnostic and research utilities for these proteins.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including e.g., cytokines, such as lymphokines, interferons, CSFs and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered protein (i.e., partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the protein in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the protein in the case of expression cloning). More recent "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for proteins that are known to have biological activity by virtue of their secreted nature in the case of leader sequence cloning, or by virtue of the cell or tissue source in the case of PCR-based techniques. It is to these proteins that the present invention is directed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 19 to nucleotide 561;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 19 to nucleotide 561; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert

of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 3 to amino acid 181. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 85 to amino acid 94 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 3 to amino acid 181;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 3 to amino acid 181. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 85 to amino acid 94 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 123 to nucleotide 1457;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 123 to nucleotide 1457; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, each

fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK533_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 217 to amino acid 226 of SEQ ID NO:4.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 258 to nucleotide 392;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 330 to nucleotide 392;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment

of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 258 to nucleotide 392; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 330 to nucleotide 392; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 17 to amino acid 26 of SEQ ID NO:6.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:7;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 6 to nucleotide 1424;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 78 to nucleotide 1424;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 6 to nucleotide 1424; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 78 to nucleotide 1424; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence

of SEQ ID NO:8 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 91. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8; or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 231 to amino acid 240 of SEQ ID NO:8.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 91;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 91. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 231 to amino acid 240 of SEQ ID NO:8.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 458;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 378 to nucleotide 458;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 458; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 378 to nucleotide 458; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 57 to amino acid 66 of SEQ ID NO:10.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 17 to nucleotide 685;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 86 to nucleotide 685;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 17 to nucleotide 685; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 86 to nucleotide 685; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 106 to amino acid 115 of SEQ ID NO:12.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 70 to nucleotide 504;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 70 to nucleotide 504; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 from amino acid 42 to amino acid 61. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a

fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 67 to amino acid 76 of SEQ ID NO:14.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 from amino acid 42 to amino acid 61;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AP162_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 from amino acid 42 to amino acid 61. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 67 to amino acid 76 of SEQ ID NO:14.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:16;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 from nucleotide 77 to nucleotide 694;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession

number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:17;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 from nucleotide 77 to nucleotide 694; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:17; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR260_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such

protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:17, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 98 to amino acid 107 of SEQ ID NO:17.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 from nucleotide 23 to nucleotide 676;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:19;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 from nucleotide 23 to nucleotide 676; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from amino acid 78 to amino acid 97. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:19, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 102 to amino acid 111 of SEQ ID NO:19.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from amino acid 78 to amino acid 97;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:19; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS32_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from amino acid 78 to amino acid 97. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:19, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 102 to amino acid 111

of SEQ ID NO:19.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 65 to nucleotide 490;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 137 to nucleotide 490;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 65 to nucleotide 490; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 137 to nucleotide 490; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 66 to amino acid 75 of SEQ ID NO:22.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 225 to nucleotide 677;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 387 to nucleotide 677;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC

98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 225 to nucleotide 677; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 387 to nucleotide 677; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 from amino acid 6 to amino acid 25. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:24.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected

from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 from amino acid 6 to amino acid 25;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT205_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 from amino acid 6 to amino acid 25. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:24.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 38 to nucleotide 832;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the

cDNA insert of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 38 to nucleotide 832; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT211_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 127 to amino acid 136 of SEQ ID NO:26.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition

comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 194 to nucleotide 423;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 194 to nucleotide 423; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence

of SEQ ID NO:28 from amino acid 2 to amino acid 21. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 30 to amino acid 39 of SEQ ID NO:28.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 from amino acid 2 to amino acid 21;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AT319_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 from amino acid 2 to amino acid 21. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 30 to amino acid 39 of SEQ ID NO:28.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 from nucleotide 61 to nucleotide 514;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 from nucleotide 112 to nucleotide 514;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:31;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 from nucleotide 61 to nucleotide 514; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 from nucleotide 112 to nucleotide 514; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from amino acid 24 to amino acid 43. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 having biological activity, the

fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:31, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:31.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from amino acid 24 to amino acid 43;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:31; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW191_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from amino acid 24 to amino acid 43. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:31, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:31.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 14 to nucleotide 391;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 14 to nucleotide 391; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 from amino acid 75 to amino acid 94. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 55 to amino acid 64 of SEQ ID NO:34.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition

comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 from amino acid 75 to amino acid 94;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BB9_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 from amino acid 75 to amino acid 94. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 55 to amino acid 64 of SEQ ID NO:34.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:36;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 from nucleotide 58 to nucleotide 655;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:37;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 from nucleotide 58 to nucleotide 655; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from amino acid 65 to amino acid 84. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:37, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 95 to amino acid 104 of SEQ ID NO:37.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from amino acid 65 to amino acid 84;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37,

each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:37; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H617_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from amino acid 65 to amino acid 84. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:37, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 95 to amino acid 104 of SEQ ID NO:37.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 377;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the

fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 377; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 from amino acid 62 to amino acid 81.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 from amino acid 62 to amino acid 81;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K39_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:40.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group

consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:42;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 332;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:43;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 332; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from amino acid 11 to amino acid 30. In further preferred embodiments,

the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:43, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 50 to amino acid 59 of SEQ ID NO:43.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from amino acid 11 to amino acid 30;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:43; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K640_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from amino acid 11 to amino acid 30. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:43, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 50 to amino acid 59 of SEQ ID NO:43.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 12 to nucleotide 539;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the

full- length protein coding sequence of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 12 to nucleotide 539; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE402_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 83 to amino acid 92 of SEQ ID NO:46.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 61 to nucleotide 513;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 322 to nucleotide 513;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a

polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 61 to nucleotide 513; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 322 to nucleotide 513; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE610_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:48.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:50;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 from nucleotide 20 to nucleotide 523;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:51;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 from nucleotide 20 to nucleotide 523; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:51; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of

clone AH106_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:51, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 79 to amino acid 88 of SEQ ID NO:51.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:52;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 309;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:53;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 309; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:53; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AH196_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:53, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 25 to amino acid 34 of SEQ ID NO:53.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 467;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession

number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 467; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 from amino acid 69 to amino acid 133. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 61 to amino acid 70 of SEQ ID NO:56.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 from amino acid 69 to amino acid 133;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AI6_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 from amino acid 69 to amino acid 133. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 61 to amino acid 70 of SEQ ID NO:56.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:58;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 from nucleotide 55 to nucleotide 363;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession

number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:59;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 from nucleotide 55 to nucleotide 363; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:59; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ13_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:59, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to

amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:59.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:60;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 422;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 from nucleotide 114 to nucleotide 422;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:61;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 422; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 from nucleotide 114 to nucleotide 422; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:61; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ27_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:61, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 60 to amino acid 69 of SEQ ID NO:61.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 47 to nucleotide 517;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 116 to nucleotide 517;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC

98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 47 to nucleotide 517; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 116 to nucleotide 517; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AJ142_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 73 to amino acid 82 of SEQ ID NO:64.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:65;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:65 from nucleotide 312 to nucleotide 417;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:66;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:65 from nucleotide 312 to nucleotide 417; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length

protein coding sequence of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:66; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK604_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:66, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 12 to amino acid 21 of SEQ ID NO:66.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:68;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:68 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 353;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:69;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:68 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 353; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:69; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK620_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino

acids of SEQ ID NO:69, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 44 to amino acid 53 of SEQ ID NO:69.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70 from nucleotide 464 to nucleotide 751;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70 from nucleotide 542 to nucleotide 751;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:71;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70 from nucleotide 464 to nucleotide 751; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70

from nucleotide 542 to nucleotide 751; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:71; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK650_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:71, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 43 to amino acid 52 of SEQ ID NO:71.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:72;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:72 from nucleotide 116 to nucleotide 310;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:72 from nucleotide 173 to nucleotide 310;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:73;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:72 from nucleotide 116 to nucleotide 310; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:72 from nucleotide 173 to nucleotide 310; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:73; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM226_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such

protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:73, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 27 to amino acid 36 of SEQ ID NO:73.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:75;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:75 from nucleotide 220 to nucleotide 453;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:75 from nucleotide 352 to nucleotide 453;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:76;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:75 from nucleotide 220 to nucleotide 453; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:75 from nucleotide 352 to nucleotide 453; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:76; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR417_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:76, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 34 to amino acid 43 of SEQ ID NO:76.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:77;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:77 from nucleotide 496 to nucleotide 583;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:77 from nucleotide 565 to nucleotide 583;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:78;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:77 from nucleotide 496 to nucleotide 583; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:77 from nucleotide 565 to nucleotide 583; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78,

each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:78; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AU43_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:78, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 9 to amino acid 18 of SEQ ID NO:78.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:80;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:80 from nucleotide 55 to nucleotide 405;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:80 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 405;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment

of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:81;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:80 from nucleotide 55 to nucleotide 405; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:80 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 405; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:81; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AW60_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:81, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:81, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:81.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:83;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 from nucleotide 256 to nucleotide 1338;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 from nucleotide 1120 to nucleotide 1338;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:84;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 from nucleotide 256 to nucleotide 1338; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 from nucleotide 1120 to nucleotide 1338; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition

comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:84; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BA176_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:84, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 175 to amino acid 184 of SEQ ID NO:84.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:85;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:85 from nucleotide 199 to nucleotide 396;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:86;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:85 from nucleotide 199 to nucleotide 396; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:86; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD140_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:86, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:86, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 28 to amino acid 37 of SEQ ID NO:86.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:87;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 from nucleotide 303 to nucleotide 617;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 from nucleotide 345 to nucleotide 617;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:88;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 from nucleotide 303 to nucleotide 617; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 from nucleotide 345 to nucleotide 617; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In yet other preferred

embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 32. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:88, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 47 to amino acid 56 of SEQ ID NO:88.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 32;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:88; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BD407_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 32. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:88, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:88, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 47 to amino acid 56 of SEQ ID NO:88.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:89;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:89 from nucleotide 152 to nucleotide 535;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:90;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:89 from nucleotide 152 to nucleotide 535; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:90; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BF290_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98190;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:90, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:90, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 59 to amino acid 68 of SEQ ID NO:90.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:91;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:91 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 474;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:91 from nucleotide 331 to nucleotide 474;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92 having biological activity, the

fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:92;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:91 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 474; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:91 from nucleotide 331 to nucleotide 474; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:92; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG236_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:92, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:92, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 47 to amino acid 56 of SEQ ID NO:92.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:93;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:93 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 419;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:94;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:93 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 419; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 from amino acid 9 to amino acid 93. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty)

consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:94, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 41 to amino acid 50 of SEQ ID NO:94.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 from amino acid 9 to amino acid 93;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:94; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG237_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 from amino acid 9 to amino acid 93. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:94, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:94, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 41 to amino acid 50 of SEQ ID NO:94.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:96;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:96 from nucleotide 294 to nucleotide 431;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded

by the cDNA insert of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:97;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:96 from nucleotide 294 to nucleotide 431; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:97; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BG255_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:97, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 18 to amino acid 27 of SEQ ID NO:97.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:99;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 968;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 from nucleotide 105 to nucleotide 968;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a *mature protein coding sequence of clone H541_3i deposited under accession* number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:100;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 968; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 from nucleotide 105 to nucleotide 968; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:100; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H541_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:100, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 147 to amino acid 156 of SEQ ID NO:100.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:101;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:101 from nucleotide 37 to nucleotide 220;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:102;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:101 from nucleotide 37 to nucleotide 220; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 31. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:102, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 25 to amino acid 34 of SEQ ID NO:102.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition

comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 31;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:102; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone H978_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 31. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:102, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 25 to amino acid 34 of SEQ ID NO:102.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:104;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:104 from nucleotide 2 to nucleotide 422;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:105;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:104 from nucleotide 2 to nucleotide 422; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 from amino acid 72 to amino acid 91. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:105, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 65 to amino acid 74 of SEQ ID NO:105.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 from amino acid 72 to amino acid 91;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105,

each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:105; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L161_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98191;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 from amino acid 72 to amino acid 91. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:105, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 65 to amino acid 74 of SEQ ID NO:105.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:107;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:107 from nucleotide 73 to nucleotide 702;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:107 from nucleotide 118 to nucleotide 702;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:108;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:107 from nucleotide 73 to nucleotide 702; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:107 from nucleotide 118 to nucleotide 702; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 34. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:108, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 100 to amino acid 109 of SEQ ID NO:108.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 34;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:108; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE648_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 34. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:108, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:108, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 100 to amino acid 109 of SEQ ID NO:108.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:109;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:109 from nucleotide 92 to nucleotide 268;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:110;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:109 from nucleotide 92 to nucleotide 268; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:110; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AE693_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:110, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:110, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 24 to amino acid 33 of SEQ ID NO:110.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:112;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:112 from nucleotide 137 to nucleotide 412;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession

number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:113;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:112 from nucleotide 137 to nucleotide 412; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:113; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK438_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such

protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:113, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:113, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 41 to amino acid 50 of SEQ ID NO:113.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:115;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:115 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 285;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:116;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:115 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 285; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:116; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK609_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:116, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:116, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 42 to amino acid 51 of SEQ ID NO:116.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:118;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:118 from nucleotide 43 to nucleotide 282;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:118 from nucleotide 118 to nucleotide 282;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM1060_1i deposited under

accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:119;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:118 from nucleotide 43 to nucleotide 282; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:118 from nucleotide 118 to nucleotide 282; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:119; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM1060_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:119, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:119, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 35 to amino acid 44 of SEQ ID NO:119.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:121;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:121 from nucleotide 316 to nucleotide 438;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:122;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the

protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:121 from nucleotide 316 to nucleotide 438; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 25. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:122, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 15 to amino acid 24 of SEQ ID NO:122.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 25;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:122; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AQ2_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 25. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:122, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID

NO:122, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 15 to amino acid 24 of SEQ ID NO:122.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:124;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:124 from nucleotide 142 to nucleotide 285;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:125;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:124 from nucleotide 142 to nucleotide 285; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred

embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 30. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:125, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 19 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:125.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 30;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:125; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K433_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 30. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:125, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:125, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 19 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:125.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:127;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:127 from nucleotide 47 to nucleotide 517;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:128;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:127 from nucleotide 47 to nucleotide 517; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 from amino acid 8 to amino acid 157. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 having biological

activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:128, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 73 to amino acid 82 of SEQ ID NO:128.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 from amino acid 8 to amino acid 157;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:128; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L256_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98237;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 from amino acid 8 to amino acid 157. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:128, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:128, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 73 to amino acid 82 of SEQ ID NO:128.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:130;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:130 from nucleotide 389 to nucleotide 694;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:131;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:130 from nucleotide 389 to nucleotide 694; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:131; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM207_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131. In further preferred

embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:131, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:131, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:131.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:133;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 from nucleotide 122 to nucleotide 685;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 from nucleotide 179 to nucleotide 685;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:134;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the

protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 from nucleotide 122 to nucleotide 685; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 from nucleotide 179 to nucleotide 685; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 from amino acid 85 to amino acid 139. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:134, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 89 to amino acid 98 of SEQ ID NO:134.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 from amino acid 85 to amino acid 139;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:134; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM910_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 from amino acid 85 to amino acid 139. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino

acids of SEQ ID NO:134, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:134, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 89 to amino acid 98 of SEQ ID NO:134.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:135;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 from nucleotide 84 to nucleotide 269;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 from nucleotide 144 to nucleotide 269;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:136;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 from nucleotide 84 to nucleotide 269; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID

NO:135 from nucleotide 144 to nucleotide 269; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:136; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AR54_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:136, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:136, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 26 to amino acid 35 of SEQ ID NO:136.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:137;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 from nucleotide 32 to nucleotide 1300;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 from nucleotide 884 to nucleotide 1300;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:138;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 from nucleotide 32 to nucleotide 1300; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 from nucleotide 884 to nucleotide 1300; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 144. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:138, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 206 to amino acid 215 of SEQ ID NO:138.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 144;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:138; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone L200_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 144. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:138, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:138, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 206 to amino acid 215 of SEQ ID NO:138.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:139;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of *SEQ ID NO:139 from nucleotide 85 to nucleotide 1059;*

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 from nucleotide 151 to nucleotide 1059;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:140;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 from nucleotide 85 to nucleotide 1059; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 from nucleotide 151 to nucleotide 1059; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:140; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA129_2i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:140, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:140, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 157 to amino acid 166 of SEQ ID NO:140.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:141;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 643;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 from nucleotide 197 to nucleotide 643;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:142;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ

ID NO:141 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 643; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 from nucleotide 197 to nucleotide 643; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 from amino acid 37 to amino acid 77. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:142, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 81 to amino acid 90 of SEQ ID NO:142.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 from amino acid 37 to amino acid 77;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:142; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone WA154_3i deposited under accession number ATCC 98510;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 from amino acid 37 to amino acid 77. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:142, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:142, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 81

to amino acid 90 of SEQ ID NO:142.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:143;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 from nucleotide 51 to nucleotide 815;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 from nucleotide 96 to nucleotide 815;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:144;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 from nucleotide 51 to nucleotide 815; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 from nucleotide 96 to nucleotide 815; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC

XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 136. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:144, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 122 to amino acid 131 of SEQ ID NO:144.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 136;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:144; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AA36_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 136. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:144, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:144, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 122 to amino acid 131 of SEQ ID NO:144.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group

consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:145;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:145 from nucleotide 76 to nucleotide 594;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:146;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:145 from nucleotide 76 to nucleotide 594; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected

from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:146; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AC175_2i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:146, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:146, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 81 to amino acid 90 of SEQ ID NO:146.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:147;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 from nucleotide 387 to nucleotide 734;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 from nucleotide 639 to nucleotide 734;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:148;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 from nucleotide 387 to nucleotide 734; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 from nucleotide 639 to nucleotide 734; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:148; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AV189_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:148, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:148, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:148.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition

comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:149;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:149 from nucleotide 66 to nucleotide 827;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:149 from nucleotide 366 to nucleotide 827;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:150;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:149 from nucleotide 66 to nucleotide 827; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:149 from nucleotide 366 to nucleotide 827; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the

polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150;

(b) *fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150,* each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:150; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K368_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:150, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:150, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 122 to amino acid 131 of SEQ ID NO:150.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:151;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:151 from nucleotide 219 to nucleotide 668;

(c) *a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ* ID NO:151 from nucleotide 426 to nucleotide 668;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a

mature protein coding sequence of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:152;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above; and

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:151 from nucleotide 219 to nucleotide 668; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:151 from nucleotide 426 to nucleotide 668; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:152; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone K568_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino

acids of SEQ ID NO:152, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:152, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 70 to amino acid 79 of SEQ ID NO:152.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:153;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:153 from nucleotide 14 to nucleotide 1438;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:154;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:153 from nucleotide 14 to nucleotide 1438; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone

T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:154; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone T85_1i deposited under accession number ATCC XXXXX;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:154, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:154, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 232 to amino acid 241 of SEQ ID NO:154.

Protein compositions of the present invention may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Compositions comprising an antibody which specifically reacts with such protein are also provided by the present invention.

Methods are also provided for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a protein of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B are schematic representations of the pED6 and pNOTs vectors, respectively, used for deposit of clones disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

ISOLATED PROTEINS

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences, as presently determined, are

reported below for each clone and protein disclosed in the present application. The nucleotide sequence of each clone can readily be determined by sequencing of the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence (both full-length and mature forms) can then be determined from such nucleotide sequence. The amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be determined by expression of the clone in a suitable host cell, collecting the protein and determining its sequence. For each disclosed protein applicants have identified what they have determined to be the reading frame best identifiable with sequence information available at the time of filing.

As used herein a "secreted" protein is one which, when expressed in a suitable host cell, is transported across or through a membrane, including transport as a result of signal sequences in its amino acid sequence. "Secreted" proteins include without limitation proteins secreted wholly (e.g., soluble proteins) or partially (e.g. , receptors) from the cell in which they are expressed. "Secreted" proteins also include without limitation proteins which are transported across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum.

Protein "AK296_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK296_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK296_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK296_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK296_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AK296_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:1, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK296_1i protein

corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:2.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK296_1i should be approximately 1264 bp.

AK296_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 20 kDa detected in a membrane fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AK533_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK533_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK533_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK533_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK533_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AK533_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:3, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK533_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:4.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK533_1i should be approximately 1751 bp.

AK533_1i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 47 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AK583_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK583_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK583_1i was first isolated from a human

fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK583_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK583_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AK583_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:5, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK583_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:6. Amino acids 12 to 24 of SEQ ID NO:6 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 25. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AK583_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK583_1i should be approximately 870 bp.

Protein "AM282_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM282_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM282_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR ,

including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM282_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM282_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AM282_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:7, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM282_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:8. Amino acids 12 to 24 of SEQ ID NO:8 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 25. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM282_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM282_1i should be approximately 1750 bp.

AM282_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 54 kDa detected in a conditioned medium fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AM340_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM340_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM340_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM340_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM340_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AM340_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:9, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper

reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM340_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:10. Amino acids 85 to 97 of SEQ ID NO:10 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 98. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM340_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM340_1i should be approximately 650 bp.

AM340_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 27 kDa detected in a membrane fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AM610_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM610_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM610_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM610_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM610_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AM610_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:11, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM610_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:12. Amino acids 11 to 23 of SEQ ID NO:12 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain

should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM610_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM610_1i should be approximately 1900 bp.

AM610_1i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 23 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AP162_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AP162_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AP162_1i was first isolated from a human fetal placenta cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AP162_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AP162_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AP162_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:13. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AP162_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:14. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AP162_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:15.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AP162_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

AP162_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 20 kDa detected in a membrane fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AR260_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AR260_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AR260_1i was first isolated from a human adult retina cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AR260_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AR260_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AR260_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:16, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AR260_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:17.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AR260_1i should be approximately 1900 bp.

AR260_1i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 27 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AS32_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AS32_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AS32_1i was first isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor

was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AS32_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AS32_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AS32_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:18. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AS32_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:19. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AS32_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:20.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AS32_1i should be approximately 1100 bp.

Protein "AS34_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AS34_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AS34_1i was first isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AS34_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AS34_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AS34_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:21, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AS34_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:22. Amino acids 12 to 24 of SEQ ID NO:22 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 25. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain

should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AS34_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AS34_1i should be approximately 550 bp.

AS34_1i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 8 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AT205_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AT205_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AT205_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (lymphocytes and dendritic cells, treated with mixed lymphocyte reaction) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR . This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AT205_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AT205_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AT205_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:23. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AT205_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:24. Amino acids 42 to 54 of SEQ ID NO:24 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 55. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AT205_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AT205_1i should be approximately 825 bp.

Protein "AT211_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AT211_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AT211_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (lymphocytes and dendritic cells, treated with mixed lymphocyte reaction) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AT211_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AT211_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AT211_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:25, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AT211_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:26.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AT211_1i should be approximately 1100 bp.

Protein "AT319_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AT319_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AT319_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (lymphocytes and dendritic cells, treated with mixed lymphocyte reaction) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR . This full-length clone

is also referred to herein as "AT319_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AT319_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AT319_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:27. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AT319_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:28. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AT319_1i is reported in SEQ ID NO:29.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AT319_1i should be approximately 1680 bp.

Protein "AW191_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AW191_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AW191_1i was first isolated from a human adult ovary (PA-1 teratocarcinoma line, pool of retinoic-acid-treated, activin-treated, and untreated tissue) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AW191_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AW191_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AW191_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:30. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AW191_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:31. Amino acids 5 to 17 of SEQ ID NO:31 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 18. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AW191_1i protein.

Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AW191_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:32.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AW191_1i should be approximately 1300 bp.

Protein "BB9_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BB9_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BB9_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (peripheral blood mononuclear cells, TH1- or TH2-driven response) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BB9_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BB9_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of BB9_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:33. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BB9_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:34. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of BB9_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:35.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BB9_1i should be approximately 1080 bp.

Protein "H617_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "H617_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding H617_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (peripheral blood mononuclear cells, treated with phytohemagglutinin, phorbol myristate acetate, and mixed ly cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as

encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "H617_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone H617_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of H617_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:36. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the H617_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:37. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of H617_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:38.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone H617_1i should be approximately 1600 bp.

Protein "K39_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "K39_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding K39_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult bone marrow (stromal line FCM-4) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "K39_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone K39_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of K39_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:39. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the K39_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:40. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of K39_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:41.

Protein "K640_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "K640_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding K640_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult bone marrow (stromal line FCM-4) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "K640_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone K640_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of K640_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:42. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the K640_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:43. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of K640_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:44.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone K640_1i should be approximately 2400 bp.

Protein "AE402_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AE402_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AE402_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult spleen (stimulated with concanavalin A and mixed with dendritic cells) cDNA

library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AE402_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AE402_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AE402_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:45, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AE402_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:46.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AE402_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

Protein "AE610_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AE610_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AE610_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult spleen (stimulated with concanavalin A and mixed with dendritic cells) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AE610_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AE610_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AE610_1i as presently

determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:47. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AE610_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:48. Amino acids 75 to 87 of SEQ ID NO:48 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 88. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AE610_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AE610_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:49.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AE610_1i should be approximately 950 bp.

Protein "AH106_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AH106_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AH106_1i was first isolated from a mouse fetal thymus cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AH106_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AH106_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AH106_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:50, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AH106_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:51.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AH106_1i should be approximately 500 bp.

Protein "AH196_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AH196_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AH196_1i was first isolated from a mouse fetal thymus cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AH196_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AH196_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AH196_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:52. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AH196_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:53. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AH196_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:54.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AH196_1i should be approximately 870 bp.

Protein "AI6_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AI6_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AI6_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (peripheral blood mononuclear cells, TH1- or TH2-driven response) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A)

tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AI6_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AI6_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AI6_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:55. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AI6_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:56. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AI6_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:57.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AI6_1i should be approximately 900 bp.

AI6_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 6 kDa detected in a membrane fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AJ13_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AJ13_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AJ13_1i was first isolated from a human adult testes cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AJ13_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AJ13_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AJ13_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:58, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AJ13_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:59.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AJ13_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

Protein "AJ27_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AJ27_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AJ27_1i was first isolated from a human adult testes cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AJ27_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AJ27_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AJ27_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:60. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AJ27_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:61. Amino acids 15 to 27 of SEQ ID NO:61 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 28. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AJ27_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AJ27_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:62.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AJ27_1i should be approximately 1500 bp.

Protein "AJ142_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AJ142_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AJ142_1i was first isolated from a human adult testes cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of

this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AJ142_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AJ142_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AJ142_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:63, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AJ142_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:64. Amino acids 11 to 23 of SEQ ID NO:64 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AJ142_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AJ142_1i should be approximately 650 bp.

Protein "AK604_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK604_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK604_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK604_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK604_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AK604_1i as presently

determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:65. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK604_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:66. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AK604_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:67.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK604_1i should be approximately 1350 bp.

Protein "AK620_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK620_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK620_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK620_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK620_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AK620_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:68, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK620_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:69.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK620_1i should be approximately 700 bp.

Protein "AK650_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK650_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK650_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or

transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK650_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK650_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AK650_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:70, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK650_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:71. Amino acids 14 to 26 of SEQ ID NO:71 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 27. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AK650_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK650_1i should be approximately 1000 bp.

Protein "AM226_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM226_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM226_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM226_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM226_1i as encoding a secreted

protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AM226_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:72. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM226_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:73. Amino acids 7 to 19 of SEQ ID NO:73 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 20. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM226_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AM226_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:74.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM226_1i should be approximately 1500 bp.

AM226_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 50 kDa detected in a conditioned medium fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AR417_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AR417_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AR417_1i was first isolated from a human adult retina cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AR417_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AR417_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AR417_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:75, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AR417_1i protein

corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:76. Amino acids 32 to 44 of SEQ ID NO:76 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 45. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AR417_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AR417_1i should be approximately 1500 bp.

Protein "AU43_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AU43_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AU43_1i was first isolated from a human adult testes cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AU43_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AU43_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AU43_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:77. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AU43_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:78. Amino acids 11 to 23 of SEQ ID NO:78 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AU43_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AU43_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:79.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit

containing clone AU43_1i should be approximately 950 bp.

Protein "AW60_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AW60_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AW60_1i was first isolated from a human adult ovary (PA-1 teratocarcinoma line, pool of retinoic-acid-treated, activin-treated, and untreated tissue) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AW60_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AW60_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AW60_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:80. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AW60_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:81. Amino acids 19 to 31 of SEQ ID NO:81 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 32. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AW60_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AW60_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:82.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AW60_1i should be approximately 1800 bp.

Protein "BA176_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BA176_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BA176_1i was first isolated from a human fetal placenta cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding

secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BA176_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BA176_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of BA176_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:83, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BA176_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:84. Amino acids 276 to 288 of SEQ ID NO:84 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 289. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the BA176_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BA176_1i should be approximately 2500 bp.

Protein "BD140_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BD140_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BD140_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BD140_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BD140_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of BD140_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:85, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BD140_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:86.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BD140_1i should be approximately 2550 bp.

Protein "BD407_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BD407_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BD407_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BD407_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BD407_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of BD407_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:87, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BD407_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:88. Amino acids 2 to 14 of SEQ ID NO:88 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 15. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the BD407_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BD407_1i should be approximately 1100 bp.

Protein "BF290_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BF290_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BF290_1i was first isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BF290_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BF290_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of BF290_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:89, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BF290_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:90.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BF290_1i should be approximately 1450 bp.

Protein "BG236_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BG236_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BG236_1i was first isolated from a human adult brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BG236_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BG236_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of BG236_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:91, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BG236_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:92. Amino acids 45 to 57 of SEQ ID NO:92 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 58. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the BG236_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BG236_1i should be approximately 1350 bp.

Protein "BG237_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BG237_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BG237_1i was first isolated from a human adult brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BG237_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BG237_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of BG237_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:93. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BG237_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:94. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of BG237_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:95.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BG237_1i should be approximately 1300 bp.

Protein "BG255_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "BG255_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding BG255_1i was first isolated from a human *adult brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted* proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "BG255_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone BG255_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of BG255_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:96. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the BG255_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:97. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of BG255_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:98.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone BG255_1i should be approximately 1450 bp.

Protein "H541_3i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "H541_3i". A partial cDNA clone encoding H541_3i was first isolated from a human adult blood (peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with phytohemagglutinin and phorbol myristate acetate and mixed l cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide

sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "H541_3i".

Applicants' methods identified clone H541_3i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of H541_3i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:99, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the H541_3i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:100. Amino acids 4 to 16 of SEQ ID NO:100 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 17. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the H541_3i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone H541_3i should be approximately 1500 bp.

H541_3i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 41 kDa detected in a membrane fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "H978_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "H978_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding H978_1i was first isolated from a human adult blood (peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with phytohemagglutinin and phorbol myristate acetate and mixed l cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from

the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "H978_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone H978_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of H978_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:101. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the H978_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:102. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of H978_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:103.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone H978_1i should be approximately 1100 bp.

Protein "L161_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "L161_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding L161_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult thymus cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "L161_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone L161_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of L161_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:104. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the L161_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:105. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of L161_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:106.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone L161_1i should be approximately 1300 bp.

Protein "AE648_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AE648_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AE648_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult spleen (stimulated with concanavalin A and mixed with dendritic cells) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AE648_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AE648_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AE648_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:107, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AE648_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:108. Amino acids 3 to 15 of SEQ ID NO:108 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 16. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AE648_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AE648_1i should be approximately 900 bp.

Protein "AE693_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AE693_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AE693_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult spleen (stimulated with concanavalin A and mixed with dendritic cells) cDNA

library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AE693_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AE693_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AE693_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:109. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AE693_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:110. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AE693_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:111.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AE693_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

Protein "AK438_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK438_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK438_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK438_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK438_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AK438_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:112. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK438_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:113. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AK438_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:114.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK438_1i should be approximately 1000 bp.

Protein "AK609_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK609_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AK609_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK609_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK609_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AK609_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:115. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AK609_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:116. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AK609_1i is reported in SEQ ID NO:117.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AK609_1i should be approximately 750 bp.

Protein "AM1060_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM1060_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM1060_1i was first isolated from a human

fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM1060_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM1060_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AM1060_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:118. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM1060_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:119. Amino acids 13 to 25 of SEQ ID NO:119 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 26. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM1060_1i protein. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AM1060_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:120.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM1060_1i should be approximately 1700 bp.

Protein "AQ2_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AQ2_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AQ2_1i was first isolated from a human adult ovary (PA-1 teratocarcinoma line, pool of retinoic-acid-treated, activin-treated, and untreated tissue) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a

distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AQ2_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AQ2_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AQ2_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:121. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AQ2_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:122. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AQ2_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:123.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AQ2_1i should be approximately 1370 bp.

Protein "K433_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "K433_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding K433_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult bone marrow (stromal line FCM-4) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "K433_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone K433_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of K433_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:124. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the K433_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:125. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of K433_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID

NO:126.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone K433_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

Protein "L256_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "L256_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding L256_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult thymus cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "L256_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone L256_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of L256_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:127. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the L256_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:128. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of L256_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:129.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone L256_1i should be approximately 1400 bp.

Protein "AM207_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM207_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM207_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of

this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM207_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM207_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AM207_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:130. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM207_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:131. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AM207_1i, including a poly(A) tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:132.

Protein "AM910_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM910_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM910_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM910_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM910_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AM910_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:133, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AM910_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:134. Amino acids 7 to 19 of SEQ ID NO:134 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 20. Due to the

hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AM910_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AM910_1i should be approximately 1200 bp.

Protein "AR54_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AR54_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AR54_1i was first isolated from a human adult retina cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AR54_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AR54_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AR54_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:135, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AR54_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:136. Amino acids 8 to 20 of SEQ ID NO:136 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 21. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AR54_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AR54_1i should be approximately 1300 bp.

Protein "L200_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein

"L200_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding L200_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult thymus cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR, including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "L200_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone L200_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of L200_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:137, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the L200_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:138. Amino acids 272 to 284 of SEQ ID NO:138 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 285. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the L200_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone L200_1i should be approximately 1330 bp.

Protein "WA129_2i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "WA129_2i". A partial cDNA clone encoding WA129_2i was first isolated from a Xenopus embryo (dorsal mesoderm) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from

the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "WA129_2i".

Applicants' methods identified clone WA129_2i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of WA129_2i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:139, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the WA129_2i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:140. Amino acids 10 to 22 of SEQ ID NO:140 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 23. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the WA129_2i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone WA129_2i should be approximately 1933 bp.

WA192_2i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 39 kDa detected in a conditioned medium fraction using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "WA154_3i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "WA154_3i". A partial cDNA clone encoding WA154_3i was first isolated from a Xenopus embryo (dorsal mesoderm) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "WA154_3i".

Applicants' methods identified clone WA154_3i as encoding a secreted

protein.

The nucleotide sequence of WA154_3i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:141, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the WA154_3i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:142. Amino acids 11 to 23 of SEQ ID NO:142 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the WA154_3i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone WA154_3i should be approximately 1469 bp.

WA154_3i protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 17 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "AA36_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AA36_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AA36_1i was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AA36_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AA36_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AA36_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:143, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AA36_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:144.

Amino acids 3 to 15 of SEQ ID NO:144 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 16. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AA36_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AA36_1i should be approximately 1450 bp.

Protein "AC175_2i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AC175_2i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AC175_2i was first isolated from a human fetal placenta cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AC175_2i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AC175_2i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AC175_2i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:145, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AC175_2i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:146.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone AC175_2i should be approximately 842 bp.

Protein "AV189_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AV189_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding AV189_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult spleen (concanavalin A stimulated and mixed with dendritic cells) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat.

No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AV189_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone AV189_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AV189_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:147, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the AV189_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:148. Amino acids 72 to 84 of SEQ ID NO:148 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 85. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the AV189_1i protein.

Protein "K368_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "K368_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding K368_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult bone marrow (stromal cell line FCM-4) cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "K368_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone K368_1i as encoding a secreted

protein.

The nucleotide sequence of K368_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:149, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the K368_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:150. Amino acids 88 to 100 of SEQ ID NO:150 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 101. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the K368_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone K368_1i should be approximately 983 bp.

K368_1i protein was expressed in a Baculovirus expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 28 kDa detected in conditioned medium and membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Protein "K568_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "K568_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding K568_1i was first isolated from a mouse adult bone marrow (stromal cell line FCM-4)cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as *encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the* amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "K568_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone K568_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of K568_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:151, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the K568_1i protein

corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:152. Amino acids 57 to 69 of SEQ ID NO:152 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 70. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the K568_1i protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone K568_1i should be approximately 1254 bp.

Protein "T85_1i"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "T85_1i". A partial cDNA clone encoding T85_1i was first isolated from a mouse fetal brain cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637),or was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. A human EST matching at least part of the nucleotide sequence of this clone was identified by database searches. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full-length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR , including a poly(A) tail. This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "T85_1i".

Applicants' methods identified clone T85_1i as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of T85_1i as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:153, and includes the poly(A) tail. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the T85_1i protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:154.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone T85_1i should be approximately 1803 bp.

Deposit of Clones

Clones AK296_1i, AK533_1i, AK583_1i, AM282_1i, AM340_1i, AM610_1i, AP162_1i, AR260_1i, AS32_1i, AS34_1i, AT205_1i, AT211_1i, AT319_1i, AW191_1i, BB9_1i, H617_1i, K39_1i and K640_1i were deposited on April 17, 1996 with the American

Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98026, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

Clones AE402_1i, AE610_1i, AH106_1i, AH196_1i, AI6_1i, AJ13_1i, AJ27_1i, AJ142_1i, AK604_1i, AK620_1i, AK650_1i, AM226_1i, AR417_1i, AU43_1i, AW60_1i, BA176_1i, BD140_1i, BD407_1i and BF290_1i were deposited on October 2, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98190, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

Clones BG236_1i, BG237_1i, BG255_1i, H541_3i, H978_1i and L161_1i were deposited on October 2, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98191, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

Clones AE648_1i, AE693_1i, AK438_1i, AK609_1i, AM1060_1i, AQ2_1i, K433_1i and L256_1i were deposited on October 31, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98237, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

Clones AM207_1i, AM910_1i, AR54_1i, L200_1i, WA129_2i and WA154_3i were deposited on August 21, 1997 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98510, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

Clones AA36_1i, AC175_2i, AV189_1i, K368_1i, K568_1i and T85_1i were deposited on December 18, 1998 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC XXXXX, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

All restrictions on the availability to the public of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of the patent, except for the requirements specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.808(b), and the term of the deposit will comply with 37 C.F.R.

§ 1.806.

Each clone has been transfected into separate bacterial cells (*E. coli*) in this composite deposit. Each clone can be removed from the vector in which it was deposited by performing an EcoRI/NotI digestion (5' site, EcoRI; 3' site, NotI) to produce the appropriate fragment for such clone. Each clone was deposited in either the pED6 or pNOTs vector depicted in Figures 1A and 1B, respectively. The pED6dpc2 vector ("pED6") was derived from pED6dpc1 by insertion of a new polylinker to facilitate cDNA cloning (Kaufman *et al.*, 1991, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19: 4485-4490); the pNOTs vector was derived from pMT2 (Kaufman *et al.*, 1989, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9: 946-958) by deletion of the DHFR sequences, insertion of a new polylinker, and insertion of the M13 origin of replication in the ClaI site. In some instances, the deposited clone can become "flipped" (i.e., in the reverse orientation) in the deposited isolate. In such instances, the cDNA insert can still be isolated by digestion with EcoRI and NotI. However, NotI will then produce the 5' site and EcoRI will produce the 3' site for placement of the cDNA in proper orientation for expression in a suitable vector. The cDNA may also be expressed from the vectors in which they were deposited.

Bacterial cells containing a particular clone can be obtained from the composite deposit as follows:

An oligonucleotide probe or probes should be designed to the sequence that is known for that particular clone. This sequence can be derived from the sequences provided herein, or from a combination of those sequences.

In the probe sequences derived from the sequences provided, position 2 is occupied in preferred probes/primers by a biotinylated phosphoaramidite residue rather than a nucleotide (such as, for example, that produced by use of biotin phosphoramidite (1-dimethoxytrityloxy-2-(N-biotinyl-4-aminobutyl)-propyl-3-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-(N,N-diisopropyl)-phosphoramadite) (Glen Research, cat. no. 10-1953)).

The design of the oligonucleotide probe should preferably follow these parameters:

(a) It should be designed to an area of the sequence which has the fewest ambiguous bases ("N's"), if any;

(b) It should be designed to have a T_m of approx. 80 ° C (assuming 2° for each A or T and 4 degrees for each G or C).

The oligonucleotide should preferably be labeled with -^{32}P ATP (specific activity 6000 Ci/mmole) and T4 polynucleotide kinase using commonly employed techniques for labeling oligonucleotides. Other labeling techniques can also be used. Unincorporated label should preferably be removed by gel filtration chromatography or other established methods. The amount of radioactivity incorporated into the probe should be quantitated by measurement in a scintillation counter. Preferably, specific activity of the resulting probe should be approximately 4e+6 dpm/pmole.

The bacterial culture containing the pool of full-length clones should preferably be thawed and 100 l of the stock used to inoculate a sterile culture flask containing 25 ml of sterile L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 g/ml. The culture should preferably be grown to saturation at 37°C, and the saturated culture should preferably be diluted in fresh L-broth. Aliquots of these dilutions should preferably be plated to determine the dilution and volume which will yield approximately 5000 distinct and well-separated colonies on solid bacteriological media containing L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 g/ml and agar at 1.5% in a 150 mm petri dish when grown overnight at 37°C. Other known methods of obtaining distinct, well-separated colonies can also be employed.

Standard colony hybridization procedures should then be used to transfer the colonies to nitrocellulose filters and lyse, denature and bake them.

The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C for 1 hour with gentle agitation in 6X SSC (20X stock is 175.3 g NaCl/liter, 88.2 g Na citrate/liter, adjusted to pH 7.0 with NaOH) containing 0.5% SDS, 100 g/ml of yeast RNA, and 10 mM EDTA (approximately 10 mL per 150 mm filter). Preferably, the probe is then added to the hybridization mix at a concentration greater than or equal to 1e+6 dpm/mL. The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C with gentle agitation overnight. The filter is then preferably washed in 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.5% SDS at room temperature without agitation, preferably followed by 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature with gentle shaking for 15 minutes. A third wash with 0.1X SSC/0.5% SDS at 65°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour is optional. The filter is then preferably dried and subjected to autoradiography for sufficient time to visualize the positives on the X-ray film. Other known hybridization methods can also be employed.

The positive colonies are picked, grown in culture, and plasmid DNA isolated using standard procedures. The clones can then be verified by restriction analysis, hybridization analysis, or DNA sequencing.

Fragments of the proteins of the present invention which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are also encompassed by the present invention. Fragments of the protein may be in linear form or they may be cyclized using known methods, for example, as described in H.U. Saragovi, *et al.*, Bio/Technology 10, 773-778 (1992) and in R.S. McDowell, *et al.*, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 114, 9245-9253 (1992), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such fragments may be fused to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites. For example, fragments of the protein may be fused through "linker" sequences to the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the protein, such a fusion could be to the Fc portion of an IgG molecule. Other immunoglobulin isotypes may also be used to generate such fusions. For example, a protein - IgM fusion would generate a decavalent form of the protein of the invention.

The present invention also provides both full-length and mature forms of the disclosed proteins. The full-length form of the such proteins is identified in the sequence listing by translation of the nucleotide sequence of each disclosed clone. The mature form(s) of such protein may be obtained by expression of the disclosed full-length polynucleotide (preferably those deposited with ATCC) in a suitable mammalian cell or other host cell. The sequence(s) of the mature form(s) of the protein may also be determinable from the amino acid sequence of the full-length form.

Where the protein of the present invention is membrane-bound (e.g., is a receptor), the present invention also provides for soluble forms of such protein. In such forms, part or all of the intracellular and transmembrane domains of the protein are deleted such that the protein is fully secreted from the cell in which it is expressed. The intracellular and transmembrane domains of proteins of the invention can be identified in accordance with known techniques for determination of such domains from sequence information. For example, the TopPredII computer program can be used to predict the location of transmembrane domains in an amino acid sequence, domains which are described by the location of the center of the transmsmbrane domain, with at least ten transmembrane amino acids on each side of the reported central residue(s).

Proteins and protein fragments of the present invention include proteins with amino acid sequence lengths that are at least 25%(more preferably at least 50%, and most preferably at least 75%) of the length of a disclosed protein and have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% or 95% identity) with that disclosed protein, where sequence identity is determined by

comparing the amino acid sequences of the proteins when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Also included in the present invention are proteins and protein fragments that contain a segment preferably comprising 8 or more (more preferably 20 or more, most preferably 30 or more) contiguous amino acids that shares at least 75% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 85% identity; most preferably at least 95% identity) with any such segment of any of the disclosed proteins.

In particular, sequence identity may be determined using WU-BLAST (Washington University BLAST) version 2.0 software, which builds upon WU-BLAST version 1.4, which in turn is based on the public domain NCBI-BLAST version 1.4 (Altschul and Gish, 1996, Local alignment statistics, Doolittle *ed.*, *Methods in Enzymology* **266**: 460-480; Altschul *et al.*, 1990, Basic local alignment search tool, *Journal of Molecular Biology* **215**: 403-410; Gish and States, 1993, Identification of protein coding regions by database similarity search, *Nature Genetics* **3**: 266-272; Karlin and Altschul, 1993, Applications and statistics for multiple high-scoring segments in molecular sequences, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **90**: 5873-5877; all of which are incorporated by reference herein). WU-BLAST version 2.0 executable programs for several UNIX platforms can be downloaded from ftp://blast.wustl.edu/blast/executables. The complete suite of search programs (BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX, TBLASTN, and TBLASTX) is provided at that site, in addition to several support programs. WU-BLAST 2.0 is copyrighted and may not be sold or redistributed in any form or manner without the express written consent of the author; but the posted executables may otherwise be freely used for commercial, nonprofit, or academic purposes. In all search programs in the suite -- BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX, TBLASTN and TBLASTX -- the gapped alignment routines are integral to the database search itself, and thus yield much better sensitivity and selectivity while producing the more easily interpreted output. Gapping can optionally be turned off in all of these programs, if desired. The default penalty (Q) for a gap of length one is Q=9 for proteins and BLASTP, and Q=10 for BLASTN, but may be changed to any integer value including zero, one through eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve through twenty, twenty-one through fifty, fifty-one through one hundred, etc. The default per-residue penalty for extending a gap (R) is R=2 for proteins and BLASTP, and R=10 for BLASTN, but may be changed to any integer value including zero, one, two, three, four, five, six,

seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve through twenty, twenty-one through fifty, fifty-one through one hundred, etc. Any combination of values for Q and R can be used in order to align sequences so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. The default amino acid comparison matrix is BLOSUM62, but other amino acid comparison matrices such as PAM can be utilized.

Species homologues of the disclosed proteins are also provided by the present invention. As used herein, a "species homologue" is a protein or polynucleotide with a different species of origin from that of a given protein or polynucleotide, but with significant sequence similarity to the given protein or polynucleotide. Preferably, polynucleotide species homologues have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% identity) with the given polynucleotide, and protein species homologues have at least 30% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 45% identity; most preferably at least 60% identity) with the given protein, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the nucleotide sequences of the polynucleotides or the amino acid sequences of the proteins when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Species homologues may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from the desired species. Preferably, species homologues are those isolated from mammalian species. Most preferably, species homologues are those isolated from certain mammalian species such as, for example, *Pan troglodytes, Gorilla gorilla, Pongo pygmaeus, Hylobates concolor, Macaca mulatta, Papio papio, Papio hamadryas, Cercopithecus aethiops, Cebus capucinus, Aotus trivirgatus, Sanguinus oedipus, Microcebus murinus, Mus musculus, Rattus norvegicus, Cricetulus griseus, Felis catus, Mustela vison, Canis familiaris, Oryctolagus cuniculus, Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Sus scrofa*, and *Equus caballus*, for which genetic maps have been created allowing the identification of syntenic relationships between the genomic organization of genes in one species and the genomic organization of the related genes in another species (O'Brien and Seuánez, 1988, *Ann. Rev. Genet.* 22: 323-351; O'Brien *et al.*, 1993, *Nature Genetics* 3:103-112; Johansson *et al.*, 1995, *Genomics* 25: 682-690; Lyons *et al.*, 1997, *Nature Genetics* 15: 47-56; O'Brien *et al.*, 1997, *Trends in Genetics* 13(10): 393-399; Carver and Stubbs, 1997, *Genome Research* 7:1123-1137; all of which are incorporated by reference herein).

The invention also encompasses allelic variants of the disclosed proteins;

that is, naturally-occurring alternative forms of the isolated proteins which are identical or have significantly similar sequences to those encoded by the disclosed polynucleotides. Preferably, allelic variants have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% identity) with the given polynucleotide, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the nucleotide sequences of the polynucleotides when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Allelic variants may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from individuals of the appropriate species.

The invention also includes polynucleotides with sequences complementary to those of the polynucleotides disclosed herein.

The isolated polynucleotide endcoing the protein of the invention may be operably linked to an expression control sequence such as the pMT2 or pED expression vectors disclosed in Kaufman *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 19, 4485-4490 (1991), in order to produce the protein recombinantly. Many suitable expression control sequences are known in the art. General methods of expressing recombinant proteins are also known and are exemplified in R. Kaufman, Methods in Enzymology 185, 537-566 (1990). As defined herein "operably linked" means that the isolated polynucleotide of the invention and an expression control sequence are situated within a vector or cell in such a way that the protein is expressed by a host cell which has been transformed (transfected) with the ligated polynucleotide/expression control sequence.

A number of types of cells may act as suitable host cells for expression of the protein. Mammalian host cells include, for example, monkey COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, human kidney 293 cells, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, 3T3 cells, CV-1 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from in vitro culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HeLa cells, mouse L cells, BHK, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells.

Alternatively, it may be possible to produce the protein in lower eukaryotes such as yeast or in prokaryotes such as bacteria. Potentially suitable yeast strains include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Schizosaccharomyces pombe, Kluyveromyces* strains, *Candida*, or any yeast strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. Potentially suitable bacterial strains include *Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Salmonella typhimurium*, or any bacterial strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. If the protein is made in yeast or

bacteria, it may be necessary to modify the protein produced therein, for example by phosphorylation or glycosylation of the appropriate sites, in order to obtain the functional protein. Such covalent attachments may be accomplished using known chemical or enzymatic methods.

The protein may also be produced by operably linking the isolated polynucleotide of the invention to suitable control sequences in one or more insect expression vectors, and employing an insect expression system. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, *e.g.*, Invitrogen, San Diego, California, U.S.A. (the MaxBac® kit), and such methods are well known in the art, as described in Summers and Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987), incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, an insect cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide of the present invention is "transformed."

The protein of the invention may be prepared by culturing transformed host cells under culture conditions suitable to express the recombinant protein. The resulting expressed protein may then be purified from such culture (i.e., from culture medium or cell extracts) using known purification processes, such as gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. The purification of the protein may also include an affinity column containing agents which will bind to the protein; one or more column steps over such affinity resins as concanavalin A-agarose, heparin-toyopearl® or Cibacrom blue 3GA Sepharose®; one or more steps involving hydrophobic interaction chromatography using such resins as phenyl ether, butyl ether, or propyl ether; or immunoaffinity chromatography.

Alternatively, the protein of the invention may also be expressed in a form which will facilitate purification. For example, it may be expressed as a fusion protein, such as those of maltose binding protein (MBP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or thioredoxin (TRX). Kits for expression and purification of such fusion proteins are commercially available from New England BioLabs (Beverly, MA), Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) and Invitrogen Corporation (Carlsbad, CA), respectively. The protein can also be tagged with an epitope and subsequently purified by using a specific antibody directed to such epitope. One such epitope ("Flag") is commercially available from the Eastman Kodak Company (New Haven, CT).

Finally, one or more reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) steps employing hydrophobic RP-HPLC media, e.g., silica

gel having pendant methyl or other aliphatic groups, can be employed to further purify the protein. Some or all of the foregoing purification steps, in various combinations, can also be employed to provide a substantially homogeneous isolated recombinant protein. The protein thus purified is substantially free of other mammalian proteins and is defined in accordance with the present invention as an "isolated protein.".

The protein of the invention may also be expressed as a product of transgenic animals, e.g., as a component of the milk of transgenic cows, goats, pigs, or sheep which are characterized by somatic or germ cells containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein.

The protein may also be produced by known conventional chemical synthesis. Methods for constructing the proteins of the present invention by synthetic means are known to those skilled in the art. The synthetically-constructed protein sequences, by virtue of sharing primary, secondary or tertiary structural and/or conformational characteristics with proteins may possess biological properties in common therewith, including protein activity. Thus, they may be employed as biologically active or immunological substitutes for natural, purified proteins in screening of therapeutic compounds and in immunological processes for the development of antibodies.

The proteins provided herein also include proteins characterized by amino acid sequences similar to those of purified proteins but into which modification are naturally provided or deliberately engineered. For example, modifications in the peptide or DNA sequences can be made by those skilled in the art using known techniques. Modifications of interest in the protein sequences may include the alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion of a selected amino acid residue in the coding sequence. For example, one or more of the cysteine residues may be deleted or replaced with another amino acid to alter the conformation of the molecule. Techniques for such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion are well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,518,584). Preferably, such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion retains the desired activity of the protein.

Other fragments and derivatives of the sequences of proteins which would be expected to retain protein activity in whole or in part and may thus be useful for screening or other immunological methodologies may also be easily made by those skilled in the art given the disclosures herein. Such modifications are believed to be encompassed by the present invention.

USES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

The proteins of the present invention are expected to exhibit one or more of the uses or biological activities (including those associated with assays cited herein) identified below. Uses or activities described for proteins of the present invention may be provided by administration or use of such proteins or by administration or use of polynucleotides encoding such proteins (such as, for example, in gene therapies or vectors suitable for introduction of DNA).

Research Uses and Utilities

The proteins provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assay to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. *References disclosing such methods include without limitation* "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S.L. and A.R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

Nutritional Uses

Proteins of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid

supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a source of carbohydrate. In such cases the protein of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid preparation, such as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the protein of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

Cytokine and Cell Proliferation/Differentiation Activity

A protein of the present invention may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation (either inducing or inhibiting) or cell differentiation (either inducing or inhibiting) activity or may induce production of other cytokines in certain cell populations. Many protein factors discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor-dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of a protein of the present invention is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3, MC9/G, M+ (preB M+), 2E8, RB5, DA1, 123, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7e and CMK.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for T-cell or thymocyte proliferation include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 145:1706-1712, 1990; Bertagnolli et al., Cellular Immunology 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, et al., J. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992; Bowman et al., J. Immunol. 152: 1756-1761, 1994.

Assays for cytokine production and/or proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells or thymocytes include, without limitation, those described in: Polyclonal T cell stimulation, Kruisbeek, A.M. and Shevach, E.M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.12.1-3.12.14, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994; and Measurement of mouse and human Interferon , Schreiber, R.D. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.8.1-6.8.8, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Assays for proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic and

lymphopoietic cells include, without limitation, those described in: Measurement of Human and Murine Interleukin 2 and Interleukin 4, Bottomly, K., Davis, L.S. and Lipsky, P.E. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.3.1-6.3.12, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; deVries et al., J. Exp. Med. 173:1205-1211, 1991; Moreau et al., Nature 336:690-692, 1988; Greenberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2931-2938, 1983; Measurement of mouse and human interleukin 6 - Nordan, R. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.6.1-6.6.5, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Smith et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:1857-1861, 1986; Measurement of human Interleukin 11 - Bennett, F., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K. J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.15.1 John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Measurement of mouse and human Interleukin 9 - Ciarletta, A., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K.J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.13.1, John Wiley and Sons. Toronto. 1991.

Assays for T-cell clone responses to antigens (which will identify, among others, proteins that affect APC-T cell interactions as well as direct T-cell effects by measuring proliferation and cytokine production) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function; Chapter 6, Cytokines and their cellular receptors; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Weinberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., Eur. J. Immun. 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988.

Immune Stimulating or Suppressing Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit immune stimulating or immune suppressing activity, including without limitation the activities for which assays are described herein. A protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases causes by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a

protein of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, Leishmania spp., malaria spp. and various fungal infections such as candidiasis. Of course, in this regard, a protein of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, *i.e.*, in the treatment of cancer.

Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using a protein of the present invention include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Such a protein of the present invention may also to be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein of the present invention.

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to regulate immune responses in a number of ways. Down regulation may be in the form of inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of activated T cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both. Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active, non-antigen-specific, process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent. Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and persists after exposure to the tolerizing agent has ceased. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions (such as , for example, B7)), *e.g.*, preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune

reaction that destroys the transplant. The administration of a molecule which inhibits or blocks interaction of a B7 lymphocyte antigen with its natural ligand(s) on immune cells (such as a soluble, monomeric form of a peptide having B7-2 activity alone or in conjunction with a monomeric form of a peptide having an activity of another B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7- 1, B7-3) or blocking antibody), prior to transplantation can lead to the binding of the molecule to the natural ligand(s) on the immune cells without transmitting the corresponding costimulatory signal. Blocking B lymphocyte antigen function in this matter prevents cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, the lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may avoid the necessity of repeated administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular blocking reagents in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in humans. Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins *in vivo* as described in Lenschow *et al.*, Science 257:789-792 (1992) and Turka *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:11102-11105 (1992). In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of blocking B lymphocyte antigen function *in vivo* on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms. Administration of reagents which block costimulation of T cells by disrupting receptor:ligand interactions of B lymphocyte antigens can be used to inhibit T cell activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which may be involved in the disease process. Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from

the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythmatosis in MRL/*lpr/lpr* mice or NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmune collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in NOD mice and BB rats, and murine experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (preferably a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may be in the form of enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response. For example, enhancing an immune response through stimulating B lymphocyte antigen function may be useful in cases of viral infection. In addition, systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis might be alleviated by the administration of stimulatory forms of B lymphocyte antigens systemically.

Alternatively, anti-viral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells *in vitro* with viral antigen- pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide of the present invention and reintroducing the *in vitro* activated T cells into the patient. Another method of enhancing anti-viral immune responses would be to isolate infected cells from a patient, transfect them with a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention as described herein such that the cells express all or a portion of the protein on their surface, and reintroduce the transfected cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a costimulatory signal to, and thereby activate, T cells *in vivo*.

In another application, up regulation or enhancement of antigen function (preferably B lymphocyte antigen function) may be useful in the induction of tumor immunity. Tumor cells (*e.g.*, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, carcinoma) transfected with a nucleic acid encoding at least one peptide of the present invention can be administered to a subject to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. If desired, the tumor cell can be transfected to express a combination of peptides. For example, tumor cells obtained from a patient can be transfected *ex vivo* with an expression vector directing the expression of a peptide having B7-2-like activity alone, or in conjunction with a peptide having B7-1-like activity and/or B7-3-like activity. The

transfected tumor cells are returned to the patient to result in expression of the peptides on the surface of the transfected cell. Alternatively, gene therapy techniques can be used to target a tumor cell for transfection *in vivo*.

The presence of the peptide of the present invention having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen(s) on the surface of the tumor cell provides the necessary costimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, or which fail to reexpress sufficient amounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, can be transfected with nucleic acid encoding all or a portion of (*e.g.*, a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I chain protein and $_2$ microglobulin protein or an MHC class II chain protein and an MHC class II chain protein to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface. Expression of the appropriate class I or class II MHC in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Herrmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., J. Immunol. 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., J. Immunol. 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Herrmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., J. Immunol. 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., J. Immunol. 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bowmanet al., J. Virology 61:1992-1998; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al.,

Cellular Immunology 133:327-341, 1991; Brown et al., J. Immunol. 153:3079-3092, 1994.

Assays for T-cell-dependent immunoglobulin responses and isotype switching (which will identify, among others, proteins that modulate T-cell dependent antibody responses and that affect Th1/Th2 profiles) include, without limitation, those described in: Maliszewski, J. Immunol. 144:3028-3033, 1990; and Assays for B cell function: *In vitro* antibody production, Mond, J.J. and Brunswick, M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.8.1-3.8.16, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assays (which will identify, among others, proteins that generate predominantly Th1 and CTL responses) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992.

Dendritic cell-dependent assays (which will identify, among others, proteins expressed by dendritic cells that activate naive T-cells) include, without limitation, those described in: Guery et al., J. Immunol. 134:536-544, 1995; Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 173:549-559, 1991; Macatonia et al., Journal of Immunology 154:5071-5079, 1995; Porgador et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 182:255-260, 1995; Nair et al., Journal of Virology 67:4062-4069, 1993; Huang et al., Science 264:961-965, 1994; Macatonia et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 169:1255-1264, 1989; Bhardwaj et al., Journal of Clinical Investigation 94:797-807, 1994; and Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 172:631-640, 1990.

Assays for lymphocyte survival/apoptosis (which will identify, among others, proteins that prevent apoptosis after superantigen induction and proteins that regulate lymphocyte homeostasis) include, without limitation, those described in: Darzynkiewicz et al., Cytometry 13:795-808, 1992; Gorczyca et al., Leukemia 7:659-670, 1993; Gorczyca et al., Cancer Research 53:1945-1951, 1993; Itoh et al., Cell 66:233-243, 1991; Zacharchuk, Journal of Immunology 145:4037-4045, 1990; Zamai et al., Cytometry 14:891-897, 1993; Gorczyca et al., International Journal of Oncology 1:639-648, 1992.

Assays for proteins that influence early steps of T-cell commitment and development include, without limitation, those described in: Antica et al., Blood

84:111-117, 1994; Fine et al., Cellular Immunology 155:111-122, 1994; Galy et al., Blood 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki et al., Proc. Nat. Acad Sci. USA 88:7548-7551, 1991.

Hematopoiesis Regulating Activity

A protein of the present invention may be useful in regulation of hematopoiesis and, consequently, in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell deficiencies. Even marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines indicates involvement in regulating hematopoiesis, e.g. in supporting the growth and proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines, thereby indicating utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid cells; in supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (i.e., traditional CSF activity) useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelo-suppression; in supporting the growth and proliferation of megakaryocytes and consequently of platelets thereby allowing prevention or treatment of various platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia, and generally for use in place of or complimentary to platelet transfusions; and/or in supporting the growth and proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells which are capable of maturing to any and all of the above-mentioned hematopoietic cells and therefore find therapeutic utility in various stem cell disorders (such as those usually treated with transplantation, including, without limitation, *aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria*), as well as in repopulating the stem cell compartment post irradiation/chemotherapy, either *in-vivo* or *ex-vivo* (i.e., in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation or with peripheral progenitor cell transplantation (homologous or heterologous)) as normal cells or genetically manipulated for gene therapy.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for proliferation and differentiation of various hematopoietic lines are cited above.

Assays for embryonic stem cell differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that influence embryonic differentiation hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Johansson et al. Cellular Biology 15:141-151, 1995; Keller et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan et al., Blood

81:2903-2915, 1993.

Assays for stem cell survival and differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that regulate lympho-hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Methylcellulose colony forming assays, Freshney, M.G. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Hirayama et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5907-5911, 1992; Primitive hematopoietic colony forming cells with high proliferative potential, McNiece, I.K. and Briddell, R.A. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 23-39, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Neben et al., Experimental Hematology 22:353-359, 1994; Cobblestone area forming cell assay, Ploemacher, R.E. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 1-21, Wiley-Liss, Inc.., New York, NY. 1994; Long term bone marrow cultures in the presence of stromal cells, Spooncer, E., Dexter, M. and Allen, T. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 163-179, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term culture initiating cell assay, Sutherland, H.J. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 139-162, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994.

Tissue Growth Activity

A protein of the present invention also may have utility in compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and ulcers.

A protein of the present invention, which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a protein of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. *De novo* bone formation induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

A protein of this invention may also be used in the treatment of periodontal disease, and in other tooth repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or induce differentiation of progenitors of bone-forming cells. A protein of the invention may also

be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes.

Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to the protein of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. A protein of the present invention, which induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein may have prophylactic use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. De novo tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of the present invention contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions of the present invention may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The protein of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, *i.e.* for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a protein may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders, head

trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a protein of the invention.

Proteins of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

It is expected that a protein of the present invention may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac) and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring to allow normal tissue to regenerate. A protein of the invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for tissue generation activity include, without limitation, those described in: International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035 (bone, cartilage, tendon); International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 (nerve, neuronal); International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491 (skin, endothelium).

Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, Epidermal Wound Healing, pps. 71-112 (Maibach, HI and Rovee, DT, eds.), Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eaglstein and Mertz, J. Invest. Dermatol 71:382-84 (1978).

Activin/Inhibin Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins and are characterized by their ability

to stimulate the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Thus, a protein of the present invention, alone or in heterodimers with a member of the inhibin family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the protein of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin- group, may be useful as a fertility inducing therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, United States Patent 4,798,885. A protein of the invention may also be useful for advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for activin/inhibin activity include, without limitation, those described in: Vale et al., Endocrinology 91:562-572, 1972; Ling et al., Nature 321:779-782, 1986; Vale et al., Nature 321:776-779, 1986; Mason et al., Nature 318:659-663, 1985; Forage et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3091-3095, 1986.

Chemotactic/Chemokinetic Activity

A protein of the present invention may have chemotactic or chemokinetic activity (e.g., act as a chemokine) for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. Chemotactic and chemokinetic proteins can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic proteins provide particular advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.

A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or

peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W.Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. J. Clin. Invest. 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et al. APMIS 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25: 1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153: 1762-1768, 1994.

Hemostatic and Thrombolytic Activity

A protein of the invention may also exhibit hemostatic or thrombolytic activity. As a result, such a protein is expected to be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A protein of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assay for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

Receptor/Ligand Activity

A protein of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptors, receptor ligands or inhibitors or agonists of receptor/ligand interactions.

Examples of such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses). Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in:Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W.Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 7.28, Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1-7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med. 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 1995.

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

Proteins of the present invention may also exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production of other factors which more directly inhibit or promote an inflammatory response. Proteins exhibiting such activities can be used to treat inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions), including without limitation inflammation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting

from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Proteins of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material.

Cadherin/Tumor Invasion Suppressor Activity

Cadherins are calcium-dependent adhesion molecules that appear to play major roles during development, particularly in defining specific cell types. Loss or alteration of normal cadherin expression can lead to changes in cell adhesion properties linked to tumor growth and metastasis. Cadherin malfunction is also implicated in other human diseases, such as pemphigus vulgaris and pemphigus foliaceus (auto-immune blistering skin diseases), Crohn's disease, and some developmental abnormalities.

The cadherin superfamily includes well over forty members, each with a distinct pattern of expression. All members of the superfamily have in common conserved extracellular repeats (cadherin domains), but structural differences are found in other parts of the molecule. The cadherin domains bind calcium to form their tertiary structure and thus calcium is required to mediate their adhesion. Only a few amino acids in the first cadherin domain provide the basis for homophilic adhesion; modification of this recognition site can change the specificity of a cadherin so that instead of recognizing only itself, the mutant molecule can now also bind to a different cadherin. In addition, some cadherins engage in heterophilic adhesion with other cadherins.

E-cadherin, one member of the cadherin superfamily, is expressed in epithelial cell types. Pathologically, if E-cadherin expression is lost in a tumor, the malignant cells become invasive and the cancer metastasizes. Transfection of cancer cell lines with polynucleotides expressing E-cadherin has reversed cancer-associated changes by returning altered cell shapes to normal, restoring cells' adhesiveness to each other and to their substrate, decreasing the cell growth rate, and drastically reducing anchorage-independent cell growth. Thus, reintroducing E-cadherin expression reverts carcinomas to a less advanced stage. It is likely that other cadherins have the same invasion suppressor role in carcinomas derived from other tissue types. Therefore, proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can be used to treat cancer. Introducing such proteins or polynucleotides into cancer cells can reduce or eliminate the cancerous changes observed in these cells by providing normal cadherin expression.

Cancer cells have also been shown to express cadherins of a different tissue type than their origin, thus allowing these cells to invade and metastasize in a different

tissue in the body. Proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can be substituted in these cells for the inappropriately expressed cadherins, restoring normal cell adhesive properties and reducing or eliminating the tendency of the cells to metastasize.

Additionally, proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can used to generate antibodies recognizing and binding to cadherins. Such antibodies can be used to block the adhesion of inappropriately expressed tumor-cell cadherins, preventing the cells from forming a tumor elsewhere. Such an anti-cadherin antibody can also be used as a marker for the grade, pathological type, and prognosis of a cancer, i.e. the more progressed the cancer, the less cadherin expression there will be, and this decrease in cadherin expression can be detected by the use of a cadherin-binding antibody.

Fragments of proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, preferably a polypeptide comprising a decapeptide of the cadherin recognition site, and poly-nucleotides of the present invention encoding such protein fragments, can also be used to block cadherin function by binding to cadherins and preventing them from binding in ways that produce undesirable effects. Additionally, fragments of proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, preferably truncated soluble cadherin fragments which have been found to be stable in the circulation of cancer patients, and polynucleotides encoding such protein fragments, can be used to disturb proper cell-cell adhesion.

Assays for cadherin adhesive and invasive suppressor activity include, without limitation, those described in: Hortsch et al. J Biol Chem 270 (32): 18809-18817, 1995; Miyaki et al. Oncogene 11: 2547-2552, 1995; Ozawa et al. Cell 63: 1033-1038, 1990.

Tumor Inhibition Activity

In addition to the activities described above for immunological treatment or prevention of tumors, a protein of the invention may exhibit other anti-tumor activities. A protein may inhibit tumor growth directly or indirectly (such as, for example, via antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)). A protein may exhibit its tumor inhibitory activity by acting on tumor tissue or tumor precursor tissue, by inhibiting formation of tissues necessary to support tumor growth (such as, for example, by inhibiting angiogenesis), by causing production of other factors, agents or cell types which inhibit tumor growth, or by suppressing, eliminating or inhibiting factors, agents or cell

types which promote tumor growth.

Other Activities

A protein of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents, including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting (suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or caricadic cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain reducing effects; promoting differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an antigen in a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is cross-reactive with such protein.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSING

A protein of the present invention (from whatever source derived, including without limitation from recombinant and non-recombinant sources) may be used in a pharmaceutical composition when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a composition may also contain (in addition to protein and a carrier) diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. The

pharmaceutical composition of the invention may also contain cytokines, lymphokines, or other hematopoietic factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IFN, TNF0, TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. The pharmaceutical composition may further contain other agents which either enhance the activity of the protein or compliment its activity or use in treatment. Such additional factors and/or agents may be included in the pharmaceutical composition to produce a synergistic effect with protein of the invention, or to minimize side effects. Conversely, protein of the present invention may be included in formulations of the particular cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent to minimize side effects of the cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent.

A protein of the present invention may be active in multimers (e.g., heterodimers or homodimers) or complexes with itself or other proteins. As a result, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a protein of the invention in such multimeric or complexed form.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a complex of the protein(s) of present invention along with protein or peptide antigens. The protein and/or peptide antigen will deliver a stimulatory signal to both B and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes will respond to antigen through their surface immunoglobulin receptor. T lymphocytes will respond to antigen through the T cell receptor (TCR) following presentation of the antigen by MHC proteins. MHC and structurally related proteins including those encoded by class I and class II MHC genes on host cells will serve to present the peptide antigen(s) to T lymphocytes. The antigen components could also be supplied as purified MHC-peptide complexes alone or with co-stimulatory molecules that can directly signal T cells. Alternatively antibodies able to bind surface immunolgobulin and other molecules on B cells as well as antibodies able to bind the TCR and other molecules on T cells can be combined with the pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome in which protein of the present invention is combined, in addition to other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals, or lamellar layers in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation,

monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids, and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the art, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,235,871; U.S. Patent No. 4,501,728; U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028; and U.S. Patent No. 4,737,323, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition or method that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, i.e., treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of the relevant medical condition, or an increase in rate of treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of such conditions. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered to a mammal having a condition to be treated. Protein of the present invention may be administered in accordance with the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other therapies such as treatments employing cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors. When co-administered with one or more cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors, protein of the present invention may be administered either simultaneously with the cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors, or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering protein of the present invention in combination with cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors.

Administration of protein of the present invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of the present invention can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, topical application or cutaneous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, parenteral or intravenous injection. Intravenous administration to the patient is preferred.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered orally, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical

composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet, capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 25 to 90% protein of the present invention. When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, or sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 1 to 50% protein of the present invention.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable protein solutions, having due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to protein of the present invention, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art.

The amount of protein of the present invention in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of protein of the present invention with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending physician will administer low doses of protein of the present invention and observe the patient's response. Larger doses of protein of the present invention may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 0.01 g to about 100 mg (preferably about 0.1ng to about 10 mg, more preferably about 0.1 g to about 1 mg) of protein of the present invention per kg body weight.

The duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will vary, depending on the severity of the disease being treated and the condition and potential idiosyncratic response of each individual patient. It is contemplated that the duration of each application of the protein of the present invention will be in the range of 12 to 24 hours of continuous intravenous administration. Ultimately the attending physician will decide on the appropriate duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Protein of the invention may also be used to immunize animals to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies which specifically react with the protein. Such antibodies may be obtained using either the entire protein or fragments thereof as an immunogen. The peptide immunogens additionally may contain a cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminus, and are conjugated to a hapten such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Methods for synthesizing such peptides are known in the art, for example, as in R.P. Merrifield, J. Amer.Chem.Soc. 85, 2149-2154 (1963); J.L. Krstenansky, *et al.*, FEBS Lett. 211, 10 (1987). Monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein of the invention may be useful diagnostic agents for the immunodetection of the protein. Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein may also be useful therapeutics for both conditions associated with the protein and also in the treatment of some forms of cancer where abnormal expression of the protein is involved. In the case of cancerous cells or leukemic cells, neutralizing monoclonal antibodies against the protein may be useful in detecting and preventing the metastatic spread of the cancerous cells, which may be mediated by the protein.

For compositions of the present invention which are useful for bone, cartilage, tendon or ligament regeneration, the therapeutic method includes administering the composition topically, systematically, or locally as an implant or device. When administered, the therapeutic composition for use in this invention is, of course, in a pyrogen-free, physiologically acceptable form. Further, the composition may desirably be encapsulated or injected in a viscous form for delivery to the site of bone, cartilage or tissue damage. Topical administration may be suitable for wound healing and tissue repair. Therapeutically useful agents other than a protein of the invention which may also optionally be included in the composition as described above, may alternatively or additionally, be administered simultaneously or sequentially with the composition in the methods of the invention. Preferably for bone and/or cartilage formation, the composition would include a matrix capable of delivering the protein-containing

composition to the site of bone and/or cartilage damage, providing a structure for the developing bone and cartilage and optimally capable of being resorbed into the body. Such matrices may be formed of materials presently in use for other implanted medical applications.

The choice of matrix material is based on biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical properties, cosmetic appearance and interface properties. The particular application of the compositions will define the appropriate formulation. Potential matrices for the compositions may be biodegradable and chemically defined calcium sulfate, tricalciumphosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polyanhydrides. Other potential materials are biodegradable and biologically well-defined, such as bone or dermal collagen. Further matrices are comprised of pure proteins or extracellular matrix components. Other potential matrices are nonbiodegradable and chemically defined, such as sintered hydroxapatite, bioglass, aluminates, or other ceramics. Matrices may be comprised of combinations of any of the above mentioned types of material, such as polylactic acid and hydroxyapatite or collagen and tricalciumphosphate. The bioceramics may be altered in composition, such as in calcium-aluminate-phosphate and processing to alter pore size, particle size, particle shape, and biodegradability.

Presently preferred is a 50:50 (mole weight) copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic acid in the form of porous particles having diameters ranging from 150 to 800 microns. In some applications, it will be useful to utilize a sequestering agent, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or autologous blood clot, to prevent the protein compositions from disassociating from the matrix.

A preferred family of sequestering agents is cellulosic materials such as alkylcelluloses (including hydroxyalkylcelluloses), including methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose, the most preferred being cationic salts of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Other preferred sequestering agents include hyaluronic acid, sodium alginate, poly(ethylene glycol), polyoxyethylene oxide, carboxyvinyl polymer and poly(vinyl alcohol). The amount of sequestering agent useful herein is 0.5-20 wt%, preferably 1-10 wt% based on total formulation weight, which represents the amount necessary to prevent desorbtion of the protein from the polymer matrix and to provide appropriate handling of the composition, yet not so much that the progenitor cells are prevented from infiltrating the matrix, thereby providing the protein

the opportunity to assist the osteogenic activity of the progenitor cells.

In further compositions, proteins of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- and TGF-), and insulin-like growth factor (IGF).

The therapeutic compositions are also presently valuable for veterinary applications. Particularly domestic animals and thoroughbred horses, in addition to humans, are desired patients for such treatment with proteins of the present invention.

The dosage regimen of a protein-containing pharmaceutical composition to be used in tissue regeneration will be determined by the attending physician considering various factors which modify the action of the proteins, e.g., amount of tissue weight desired to be formed, the site of damage, the condition of the damaged tissue, the size of a wound, type of damaged tissue (e.g., bone), the patient's age, sex, and diet, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. The dosage may vary with the type of matrix used in the reconstitution and with inclusion of other proteins in the pharmaceutical composition. For example, the addition of other known growth factors, such as IGF I (insulin like growth factor I), to the final composition, may also effect the dosage. Progress can be monitored by periodic assessment of tissue/bone growth and/or repair, for example, X-rays, histomorphometric determinations and tetracycline labeling.

Polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used for gene therapy. Such polynucleotides can be introduced either *in vivo* or *ex vivo* into cells for expression in a mammalian subject. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be administered by other known methods for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell or organism (including, without limitation, in the form of viral vectors or naked DNA).

Cells may also be cultured *ex vivo* in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes.

Patent and literature references cited herein are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth.

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the *group consisting of:*

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 19 to nucleotide 561;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and

(g) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above.

2. *A composition comprising the protein of claim* 1 *and a* pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

3. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 3 to amino acid 181;

(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

4. The protein of claim 3, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

5. The protein of claim 3, wherein said protein comprises a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2.

6. The protein of claim 3, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 3 to amino acid 181.

7. A composition comprising the protein of claim 3 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. An isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 65 to nucleotide 490;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 137 to nucleotide 490;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full- length protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the *fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22; and*

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above.

9. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, each fragment comprising eight consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_1i deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

Fig. 1A

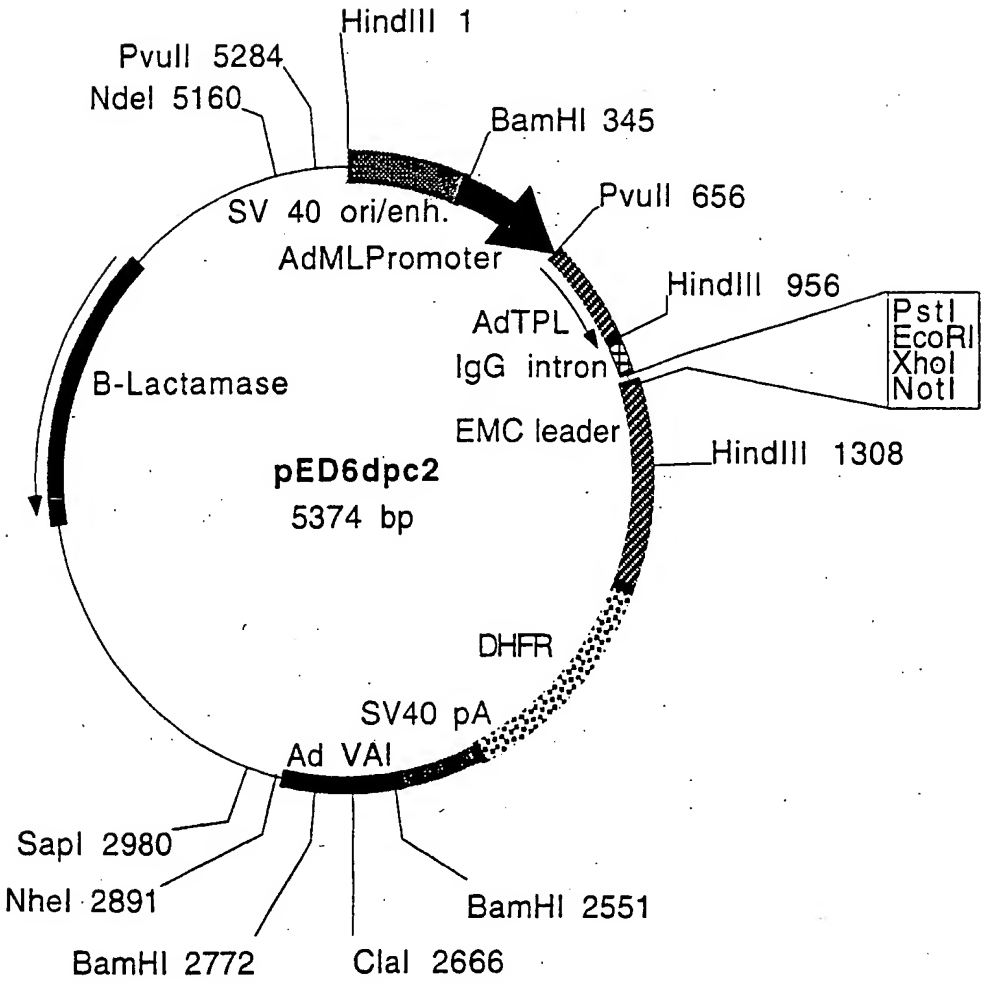
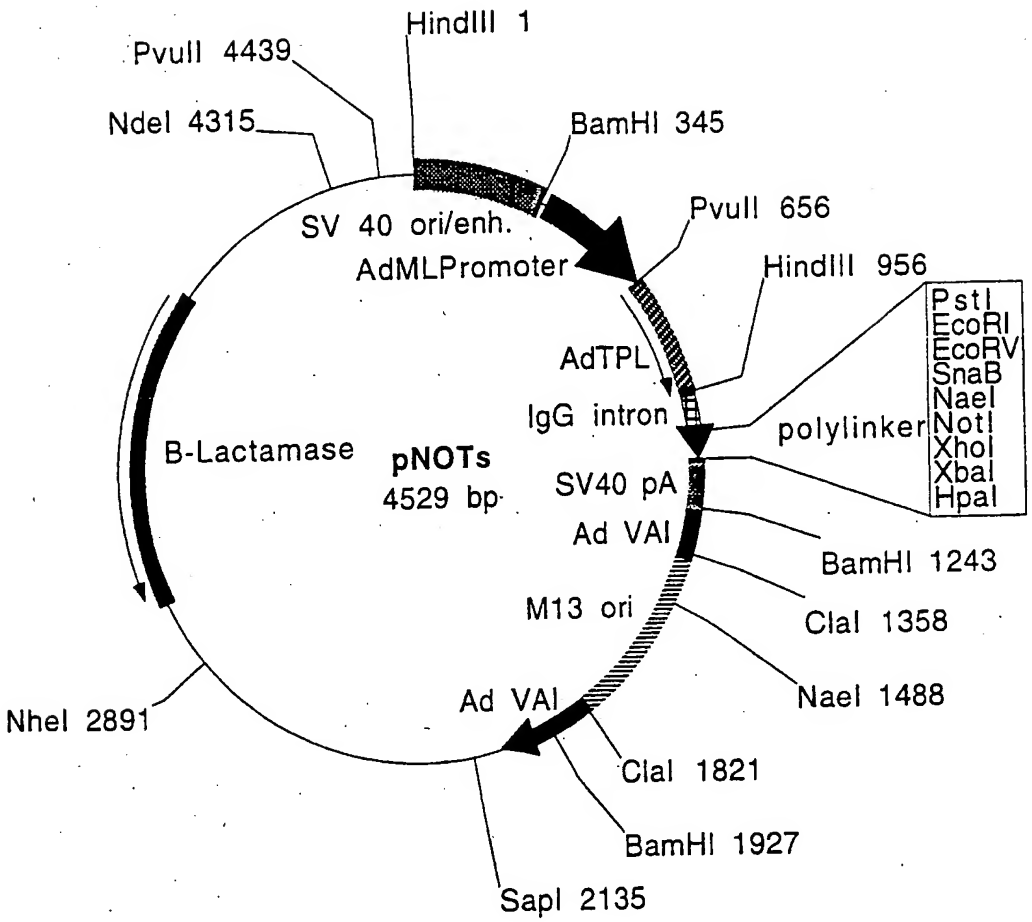


Fig. 1B



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Trp Glu Arg Gly Glu Glu Ser Ala Val Met Leu Glu Pro Arg Ile His
        115                 120                 125

Lys Ile Ala Ile Leu Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ile Gly Thr Pro Pro Glu
    130                 135                 140

Gly Ile Thr Ala Glu Val Leu Val Val Thr Ser Phe Asp Glu Leu Gln
145                 150                 155                 160

Arg Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Arg Gly Lys Ile Val Val Tyr Asn Gln Pro
                165                 170                 175

Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ser Arg Thr Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Gln Gly Ala Val
            180                 185                 190

Glu Ala Ala Lys Val Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Leu Ile Arg Ser Val Ala
        195                 200                 205

Ser Phe Ser Ile Tyr Ser Pro His Thr Gly Ile Gln Glu Tyr Gln Asp
    210                 215                 220

Gly Val Pro Lys Ile Pro Thr Ala Cys Ile Thr Val Glu Asp Ala Glu
225                 230                 235                 240

Met Met Ser Arg Met Ala Ser His Gly Ile Lys Ile Val Ile Gln Leu
                245                 250                 255

Lys Met Gly Ala Lys Thr Tyr Pro Asp Thr Asp Ser Phe Asn Thr Val
            260                 265                 270

Ala Glu Ile Thr Gly Ser Lys Tyr Pro Glu Gln Val Val Leu Val Ser
        275                 280                 285

Gly His Leu Asp Ser Trp Asp Val Gly Gln Gly Ala Met Asp Asp Gly
    290                 295                 300
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Gly Gly Ala Phe Ile Ser Trp Glu Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Lys Asp Leu
305                 310                 315                 320

Gly Leu Arg Pro Lys Arg Thr Leu Arg Leu Val Leu Trp Thr Ala Gly
                325                 330                 335

Glu Gln Gly Gly Val Gly Ala Phe Gln Tyr Tyr Gln Leu His Lys Val
            340                 345                 350

Asn Ile Ser Asn Tyr Ser Leu Val Met Glu Ser Asp Ala Gly Thr Phe
        355                 360                 365

Leu Pro Thr Gly Leu Gln Phe Thr Gly Ser Glu Lys Ala Arg Ala Ile
    370                 375                 380

Met Glu Glu Val Met Ser Leu Leu Gln Pro Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Val
385                 390                 395                 400

Leu Ser His Gly Glu Gly Thr Asp Ile Asn Phe Trp Ile Gln Ala Gly
                405                 410                 415

Val Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Asp Asp Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Phe Phe Phe
            420                 425                 430

His His Ser His Gly Asp Thr Met Thr Val Met Asp Pro Lys Gln Met
        435                 440                 445

Asn Val Ala Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Val Val Ser Tyr Val Val Ala Asp
    450                 455                 460

Met Glu Glu Met Leu Pro Arg Ser
465                 470
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<210> 9
<211> 571
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 9

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ctacgaagga aaagattgct attgtcgtac tcacctccga cgtactccgg ggtcttttgg 300
gagttttctc ccctaaccat ttcaactttt tttggattct cgctcttgca tgcctccccc 360
gtccttttc ccttgccagt tccctggtga cagttaccag ctttcctgaa tggattcccg 420
gccccatccc tcaccccccac cctcactttc aatccgtttg ataccatttg gctccttttt 480
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                                  571
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<210> 10
<211> 124
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 10

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Lys Thr Leu Val Ala Pro Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro Gly Thr Ala Ser Asp
  1               5                  10                  15
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Ala Phe Glu Ser Gly Ala Thr Pro Ser Cys Asp Ala Leu Trp Glu Ala
            20                  25                  30

Leu Asn Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Arg Val Cys Ser Arg Val Gly Thr Pro
        35                  40                  45

Pro Leu Ser Ser Thr Lys Glu Lys Ile Ala Ile Val Val Leu Thr Ser
    50                  55                  60

Asp Val Leu Arg Gly Leu Leu Gly Val Phe Ser Pro Asn His Phe Asn
65                  70                  75                  80

Phe Phe Trp Ile Leu Ala Leu Ala Cys Leu Pro Arg Pro Phe Ser Leu
                85                  90                  95

Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Thr Val Thr Ser Phe Pro Glu Trp Ile Pro Gly
            100                 105                 110

Pro Ile Pro His Pro His Pro His Phe Gln Ser Val
    115                 120
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<210> 11
<211> 1713
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 11

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atcggcatca gagcgccaaa tcaagaaggc ctttcacaag ttggccatga agtaccaccc 180
tgacaaaaat aagagcccag atgctgaagc aaaattcaga gagattgcag aagcatatga 240
aacactctca gatgctaata gacgaaaaga gtatgataca cttggacaca gtgcttttac 300
tagtggtaaa ggacaaagag gtagtggaag ttcttttgag cagtcattta acttcaattt 360
tgatgactta tttaaagact ttggcttttt tggtcaaaac caaaacactg gatccaagaa 420
gcgttttgaa aatcatttcc agacacgcca ggatggtggt tccagtagac aaaggcatca 480
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atttcatgga tctagcaagc actgcaggac tgtcactcaa cgaagaggaa atatggttac 660
tacatacact gactgttcag gacagtagtt cttattctat tctcactaaa tccaactggt 720
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aacaagtgtc tcataaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa                              1713
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<210> 12
<211> 223

<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12
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1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Glu Leu Ile Leu Ala Ser Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Asp Ile Leu Gly
20 25 30

Val Pro Lys Ser Ala Ser Glu Arg Gln Ile Lys Lys Ala Phe His Lys
35 40 45

Leu Ala Met Lys Tyr His Pro Asp Lys Asn Lys Ser Pro Asp Ala Glu
50 55 60

Ala Lys Phe Arg Glu Ile Ala Glu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Leu Ser Asp Ala
65 70 75 80

Asn Arg Arg Lys Glu Tyr Asp Thr Leu Gly His Ser Ala Phe Thr Ser
85 90 95

Gly Lys Gly Gln Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln Ser Phe Asn
100 105 110

Phe Asn Phe Asp Asp Leu Phe Lys Asp Phe Gly Phe Phe Gly Gln Asn
115 120 125

Gln Asn Thr Gly Ser Lys Lys Arg Phe Glu Asn His Phe Gln Thr Arg
130 135 140

Gln Asp Gly Gly Ser Ser Arg Gln Arg His His Phe Gln Glu Phe Ser
145 150 155 160

Phe Gly Gly Gly Leu Phe Asp Asp Met Phe Glu Asp Met Glu Lys Met
165 170 175

Phe Ser Phe Ser Gly Phe Asp Ser Thr Asn Gln His Thr Val Gln Thr
180 185 190

Glu Asn Arg Phe His Gly Ser Ser Lys His Cys Arg Thr Val Thr Gln
195 200 205

Arg Arg Gly Asn Met Val Thr Thr Tyr Thr Asp Cys Ser Gly Gln
210 215 220

<210> 13
<211> 505
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 13
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tacctgactg gggaactgac ggccaccagt gaagactata agctcctgga aaatatgaat 240
aaactcacca gcttgaagta tyttgaaatg aaagatattg ctataaacat tagtaggaac 300
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ttcattggaa gagcaggtag cagctttttg agcaggcagc ttacaagttg grtgcmtwtt 420
tcaaaaaaan tggaanccca agtacaagaa gntggagaag cgatgagaaa attattttta 480
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<210> 14
<211> 144
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<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 14
Met Ser Pro Pro Glu Thr Met Pro Pro Trp Arg Gln Leu Arg Lys Gln
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Arg Ser Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Ile Thr Glu Leu Cys Arg Asp Met Phe
20 25 30

Ser Lys Met Ala Thr Tyr Leu Thr Gly Glu Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Glu
35 40 45

Asp Tyr Lys Leu Leu Glu Asn Met Asn Lys Leu Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr
50 55 60

Xaa Glu Met Lys Asp Ile Ala Ile Asn Ile Ser Arg Asn Leu Lys Asp
65 70 75 80

Leu Asn Gln Lys Tyr Ala Gly Leu Gln Pro Tyr Leu Asp Ser Asp Ser
85 90 95

Met Phe Ile Gly Arg Ala Gly Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Arg Gln Leu Thr

100 105 110

Ser Trp Xaa Xaa Xaa Ser Lys Lys Xaa Glu Xaa Gln Val Gln Glu Xaa
115 120 125

Gly Glu Ala Met Arg Lys Leu Phe Leu Trp Asp Arg Val Phe Phe Phe
130 135 140

<210> 15
<211> 315
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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catgcgatca gtttggggaa atgtgatgaa aacaaagact agatgggtat gtgtgtttat 240
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaa 315

<210> 16
<211> 1719
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16
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catcctaatg aaaagctgtt tggcttttaa aaatgatgcc acagaaatcc tttattcaca 180
tgtggttaaa cctgttccag cacaccccag cagcaacagc acgttgaatc aagccagaaa 240
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gaaggagctg gtgtgtgctg gcgagtgctt gcccctgcca gtgctcccta actggattgg 420
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aaataaacac tgctaaaagt taaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 1719

<210> 17
<211> 206
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17
Met Leu Pro Pro Ala Ile His Phe Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Cys Ile
1 5 10 15

Leu Met Lys Ser Cys Leu Ala Phe Lys Asn Asp Ala Thr Glu Ile Leu
20 25 30

Tyr Ser His Val Val Lys Pro Val Pro Ala His Pro Ser Ser Asn Ser
35 40 45

Thr Leu Asn Gln Ala Arg Asn Gly Gly Arg His Phe Ser Asn Thr Gly
50 55 60

Leu Asp Arg Asn Thr Arg Val Gln Val Gly Cys Arg Glu Leu Arg Ser
65 70 75 80

Thr Lys Tyr Ile Ser Asp Gly Gln Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys
85 90 95

Glu Leu Val Cys Ala Gly Glu Cys Leu Pro Leu Pro Val Leu Pro Asn
100 105 110

Trp Ile Gly Gly Gly Tyr Gly Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ser Arg Arg Ser Ser
115 120 125

Gln Glu Trp Arg Cys Val Asn Asp Lys Thr Arg Thr Gln Arg Ile Gln
130 135 140

Leu Gln Cys Gln Asp Gly Ser Thr Arg Thr Tyr Lys Ile Thr Val Val
145 150 155 160

Thr Ala Cys Lys Cys Lys Arg Tyr Thr Arg Gln His Asn Glu Ser Ser
165 170 175

His Asn Phe Glu Ser Met Ser Pro Ala Lys Pro Val Gln His His Arg
180 185 190

Glu Arg Lys Arg Ala Ser Lys Ser Ser Lys His Ser Met Ser
195 200 205

<210> 18
<211> 676
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (612)

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<400> 18
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caggaggaga accgtcgcct gcagttccag ntggaccaaa tggantgcaa ggcctcaggg 180
ttcagtggag cccgggtggc ctgggcccag cggaacctgt acgggatgnt acaggagttt 240
catgntagag aatgagaggc tcaggaaaga aaagagccag ctgcagaata gccgagagct 300
agcccagaat gagcagcgca tcctggccca gcaggtccat gcactagaga rgcgtctcct 360
ctctgcctgc taccatcacc agcagggtcc tggcctgacc ccaccgtgtc cctgcttgat 420
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aaagaagggg accaag 676

<210> 19
<211> 218
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (5)

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<400> 19
Met Gln Ala Glu Xaa Ser Gly Ser Pro Pro Asp His Arg Pro Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Trp Gln Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Trp Arg Gln Arg Cys Cys Ser
20 25 30

Ser Arg Arg Arg Thr Val Ala Cys Ser Ser Xaa Trp Thr Lys Trp Xaa
35 40 45

Ala Arg Pro Gln Gly Ser Val Glu Pro Gly Trp Pro Gly Pro Ser Gly
50 55 60

Thr Cys Thr Gly Xaa Tyr Arg Ser Phe Met Xaa Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu
65 70 75 80

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Arg Lys Glu Lys Ser Gln Leu Gln Asn Ser Arg Glu Leu Ala Gln Asn
                85                  90                  95

Glu Gln Arg Ile Leu Ala Gln Gln Val His Ala Leu Glu Xaa Arg Leu
            100                 105                 110

Leu Ser Ala Cys Tyr His His Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Leu Thr Pro Pro
        115                 120                 125

Cys Pro Cys Leu Met Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Cys His Ala Leu Pro Pro
    130                 135                 140

Leu Tyr Ser Cys Pro Cys Cys His Ile Cys Pro Leu Cys Xaa Val Pro
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Ala His Trp Xaa Xaa Leu Xaa Arg Gly Ala Pro Pro Cys Pro Ser
                165                 170                 175

Leu Ser Ser Gly Ala Leu Xaa Ser Gln Lys Xaa Thr Arg Arg Gly Phe
            180                 185                 190

Leu Val Leu Arg Xaa Val Phe Ser Xaa Arg Arg Gly Thr Val Glu Glu
        195                 200                 205

Pro Phe Cys Cys Lys Lys Lys Gly Thr Lys
    210                 215
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<210> 20
<211> 373
<212> DNA
<213> *Homo sapiens*

<220>
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<220>
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<400> 20
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cccattgaag gccaagtggg aacnnannag aatgctgtgt gacctcagac tgggctccac 180
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aacccaggca gcaggggatg aaatacatga ataaagagag gcatcagctc caaaaaaaaa 360
aaaaaaaaaa aaa 373

<210> 21
<211> 1485
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21
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gtatctggtg caggccgtga gagcagcggg caagtgcgat gcggtcttca agggcttttc 180
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ctaaaaaaag attttgacat aaaagagcct tgattttaaa aaaaaaagag agagagatgt 1380
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<210> 22
<211> 142
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22
Met Gly Leu Lys Leu Asn Gly Arg Tyr Ile Ser Leu Ile Leu Ala Val
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Gln Ile Ala Tyr Leu Val Gln Ala Val Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys Cys Asp

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Ala Val Phe Lys Gly Phe Ser Asp Cys Leu Leu Lys Leu Gly Asp Ser
        35                  40                  45

Met Ala Asn Tyr Pro Gln Gly Leu Asp Asp Lys Thr Asn Ile Lys Thr
    50                  55                  60

Val Cys Thr Tyr Trp Glu Asp Phe His Ser Cys Thr Val Thr Ala Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Thr Asp Cys Gln Glu Gly Ala Lys Asp Met Trp Asp Lys Leu Arg Lys
                85                  90                  95

Glu Ser Lys Asn Leu Asn Ile Gln Gly Ser Leu Phe Glu Leu Cys Gly
            100                 105                 110

Ser Gly Asn Gly Ala Ala Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Phe Pro Val Leu
        115                 120                 125

Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Thr Trp Leu Ser Phe
    130                 135                 140
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caatttttatt ttaatttgag aaataaagat ttcctccaag ccacatgagg actctggcac 240
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cccgtcaggg ccccgtggac ccatccccgt ccccaccccc ccctccaccg ytggggccca 360
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tagtgtttag atatctgttt ggtcttgctt cttgtattgc atttttttca ataaacaaca 780
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<400> 24
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1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Cys Arg Glu Leu Asn Cys Gly Thr Arg Gln Gly Pro Val Asp
20 25 30

Pro Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu Gly Pro Ile Ser Val
35 40 45

Cys Trp Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Ser Trp Gly Val Arg Glu Thr Thr Asn
50 55 60

Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly Ala Arg Ala Ala Ala Xaa Leu Thr Pro Phe Asp

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65                  70                  75                  80

Ala His Gly Lys Phe Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Ser Ala Pro Gly Trp Leu Phe
                85                  90                  95

Leu Gln Ile Ser Leu Lys Cys Ile Ile Leu Val Thr Lys Met Lys Glu
            100                 105                 110

Leu Cys Lys Phe Phe Xaa Asn Tyr Glu Xaa Ile Ser Ser Ser Cys Leu
        115                 120                 125

His Phe Leu Lys Lys Xaa Glu Leu Gly Gln Gln Asn Gln Ile Gly Arg
    130                 135                 140

Ile Phe Arg Leu His Arg Gln Xaa Ser Ser Leu Leu Phe Xaa Pro Phe
145                 150                 155                 160

Val Val Glu Val Val Val Val Phe Arg Tyr Leu Phe Gly Leu Ala Ser
                165                 170                 175

Cys Ile Ala Phe Phe Ser Ile Asn Asn Asn Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys
            180                 185                 190

Lys Lys Lys Lys Asp Leu Xaa Leu
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<210> 25
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<212> DNA
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<400> 25

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aggttatcgt tctgaaatca catactgccg gaggaacttt cttaatagaa catcactgtt 240
aaccctagag gatgtaaagc aggagttaat aaagttggtt aaggcagcag gattttcatc 300
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<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 26

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Ala Asp Leu Ala Lys Ser Ala Leu Ala Met Ala Asp Ser Asp His Leu
            20                  25                  30

Thr Ile Tyr Asn Ala Tyr Leu Gly Trp Lys Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Gly
        35                  40                  45

Gly Tyr Arg Ser Glu Ile Thr Tyr Cys Arg Arg Asn Phe Leu Asn Arg
    50                  55                  60

Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp Val Lys Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Val Lys Ala Ala Gly Phe Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Ser Trp Glu
                85                  90                  95

Gly Asn Arg Ala Ser Gln Thr Leu Ser Phe Gln Glu Ile Ala Leu Leu
            100                 105                 110

Lys Ala Val Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Tyr Asp Asn Val Gly Lys Ile Ile
        115                 120                 125

Tyr Thr Lys Ser Val Asp Val Thr Glu Lys Leu Ala Cys Ile Val Glu
    130                 135                 140

Thr Ala Gln Gly Lys Xaa Gln Val His Pro Ser Ser Val Asn Arg Asp
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Gln Thr His Gly Trp Leu Leu Tyr Gln Glu Lys Ile Arg Tyr Ala
                165                 170                 175

Arg Val Tyr Leu Arg Glu Thr Thr Leu Ile Thr Pro Phe Pro Phe Leu
            180                 185                 190

Leu Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Glu Val Gln His Arg Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser
        195                 200                 205

Ile Asp Gly Trp Ile Tyr Phe Gln Ala Pro Val Lys Ile Ala Val Ile
    210                 215                 220

Phe Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Leu Ile Asp Ser Val Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu
225                 230                 235                 240

Glu Asn Pro Lys Met Ser Leu Glu Asn Asp Lys Ile Leu Gln Ile Ile
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Thr Glu Leu Ile Lys Thr Glu Asn Asn
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acattccttc agtcattata aagttcttaa aatacaaaag aaattaaatc tgtaagaaag 180
tctagtagac cagatgctgt tgtcaagact tgtatgttgg tgtttttgct ttcagtacat 240
cccacgccat ccacctccac tycatgccgc cttgcccata gtaacctcca ctgcctccac 300
caccacggcc ataaccaccc aaaccatcag gagtaccata tcctccactg taattgttcc 360
ccattcccat tcttccaact ggattccata ggccytccct ggattatttt tnaaaaggaa 420
aaa 423

<210> 28
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<400> 28
Met Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Val Cys Trp Cys Phe Cys Phe Gln Tyr Ile
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg His Pro Pro Pro Leu His Ala Ala Leu Pro Ile Val Thr Ser
20 25 30

Thr Ala Ser Thr Thr Thr Ala Ile Thr Thr Gln Thr Ile Arg Ser Thr
35 40 45

Ile Ser Ser Thr Val Ile Val Pro His Ser His Ser Ser Asn Trp Ile
50 55 60

Pro Xaa Ala Xaa Pro Gly Leu Phe Xaa Lys Arg Lys
65 70 75

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tacctattta aaaatgtttt aaggtacagg tttcagcata aatgtattag tgtaaattag 180
atacngggca aaatgcagta agtttttnta tatntagata cataacccaa tttaaattgc 240
ctaaatacac cgtaagttaa cagtttaaac ctacaaactt aattaagcgg ccgc 294

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ctgaaccagg agcaacaggg tcagcttctg gaggttggtt ggaacaatac ggcaagtgct 180
cgaaatgaca tccagagaaa tctaaactgc tgtgggttcc gaagtgttaa cccaaatgac 240
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acagagatcc tggggtgttt ggctgaccta cagatacagg aaccagaaag acccccgcgc 420
gaatcctagt gcattccttt ggatgaggaa aacaagggaa gnttccnttt cgtattatgg 480
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<210> 31
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1 5 10 15

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Ala Cys Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Glu Gln Gln Gly Gln Leu Leu Glu Val
            20                  25                  30

Gly Trp Asn Asn Thr Ala Ser Ala Arg Asn Asp Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu
        35                  40                  45

Asn Cys Cys Gly Phe Arg Ser Val Asn Pro Asn Asp Thr Cys Leu Ala
    50                  55                  60

Ser Cys Val Lys Ser Asp His Ser Cys Ser Pro Cys Ala Pro Ile Ile
65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Glu Tyr Ala Gly Glu Val Leu Arg Phe Val Gly Gly Ile Gly Leu
                85                  90                  95

Phe Phe Ser Phe Thr Glu Ile Leu Gly Cys Leu Ala Asp Leu Gln Ile
            100                 105                 110

Gln Glu Pro Glu Arg Pro Pro Arg Glu Ser Xaa Cys Ile Pro Leu Asp
        115                 120                 125

Glu Glu Asn Lys Gly Xaa Phe Xaa Phe Val Leu Trp Xaa Cys Phe Thr
    130                 135                 140

Phe Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Lys
145                 150
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<210> 32
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<212> DNA
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<400> 32
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ttgaaatnga aatcgtatgg tgtggctctg tatattctgt taaaaaatta agggaccaga 180
aaccttaaaa aaaaaaaaa aaaa 204

<210> 33
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<400> 33
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cgtggcggcg caggtggacg gcggcgcgca ggtgcagcag gtgctcaata tcgagtgcct 180
gcgggacttc ctgacgcccc cgctgctgtc cgtgcgcttc cggtacggtg gcgcccccca 240
ggccctcacc ctgaagctcc cagtgaccat caacaagttc ttccagccca ccgagatggc 300
ggcccaggat ttcttccagc gctggaagca gctgancctc cctcaacagg aggcgcagaa 360
aatcttcaaa gccaaccacc ccatggacgc a 391

<210> 34
<211> 126
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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Ser Pro Thr Val Val His Pro Gly Asp Leu Gln Thr Gln Leu Ala Val
20 25 30

Gln Thr Lys Arg Val Ala Ala Gln Val Asp Gly Gly Ala Gln Val Gln
35 40 45

Gln Val Leu Asn Ile Glu Cys Leu Arg Asp Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Leu
50 55 60

Leu Ser Val Arg Phe Arg Tyr Gly Gly Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Thr Leu
65 70 75 80

Lys Leu Pro Val Thr Ile Asn Lys Phe Phe Gln Pro Thr Glu Met Ala
85 90 95

Ala Gln Asp Phe Phe Gln Arg Trp Lys Gln Leu Xaa Leu Pro Gln Gln
100 105 110

Glu Ala Gln Lys Ile Phe Lys Ala Asn His Pro Met Asp Ala
115 120 125

<210> 35
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<212> DNA
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<400> 35
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<210> 36
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ctaaagaatg ctgggaaaat tcttctgtta atnaccagtt ctcacagtga ttactgtaga 180
cttctctgcg aatatattct tgggaatgat tttacagacc tttttgacat tgtgattaca 240
aatgcattga agcctggttt cttctcccac ttaccaagtc agagaccttt ccggacactc 300
gagaatgatg aggagcagga ggcactgcca tctctggata aacctggctg gtactcccaa 360
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gttcagaggc cttgagggag ttcagagcct cttagaagaa ggaaagggaa attttgaggg 600
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<210> 37
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<400> 37
Lys Glu Ile Gln Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ile Val Val Pro Glu Ser Val Lys
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Lys Trp Leu Arg Gln Leu Lys Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Leu Leu Leu Xaa
20 25 30

Thr Ser Ser His Ser Asp Tyr Cys Arg Leu Leu Cys Glu Tyr Ile Leu
35 40 45

Gly Asn Asp Phe Thr Asp Leu Phe Asp Ile Val Ile Thr Asn Ala Leu
50 55 60

Lys Pro Gly Phe Phe Ser His Leu Pro Ser Gln Arg Pro Phe Arg Thr
65 70 75 80

Leu Glu Asn Asp Glu Glu Gln Glu Ala Leu Pro Ser Leu Asp Lys Pro
85 90 95

Gly Trp Tyr Ser Gln Gly Asn Ala Val His Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Lys
100 105 110

Lys Met Thr Gly Lys Pro Glu Pro Lys Val Xaa Tyr Xaa Trp Xaa Gln
115 120 125

His Ala Xaa Arg Tyr Phe Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Xaa Xaa Leu Gly Arg
130 135 140

Gln Ser Ser Ser Xaa Glu Gly Thr Gln Arg Gly Met Lys Gly His Glu
145 150 155 160

Gly Val Gln Arg Pro Xaa Gly Ser Ser Glu Pro Leu Arg Arg Arg Lys
165 170 175

Gly Lys Phe Xaa Gly Asp Gln Lys Xaa Lys Pro Leu Ile Ile Ser Phe
180 185 190

Xaa Xaa Trp Gly Phe Phe Phe
195

<210> 38
<211> 265
<212> DNA
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aaaagacttt aaggaacaag ttttattgac caataagttg atatttgtcc ataggtctcc 180
tttctataaa tcatcttgat gtttaacaac tcttattata ttaaaatctc agtatcctaa 240
aacttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaa 265

<210> 39
<211> 377
<212> DNA
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<400> 39
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taactacgcg ggatggaaga acacctgcaa caacatcttc atcgtcttcg ccattgtttt 180
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cactggagct ctatcctgcc ttctttgggc tattacttct ttcaattcca tgatgggagt 300
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taactgggaa agctggt 377

<210> 40
<211> 102
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<213> Homo sapiens

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Phe Asn Tyr Ala Gly Trp Lys Asn Thr Cys Asn Asn Ile Phe Ile Val
20 25 30

Phe Ala Ile Val Phe Ile Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Ile Leu Pro Phe Trp
35 40 45

Ile Leu His Cys Thr Leu Gly Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Leu Ser Cys Leu
50 55 60

Leu Trp Ala Ile Thr Ser Phe Asn Ser Met Met Gly Val Leu Gln Leu
65 70 75 80

Leu His Ile Phe Trp Xaa Tyr Leu Ile Leu Arg Met Gly Pro Gln Val
85 90 95

His Asn Trp Glu Ser Trp
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<210> 41
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<212> DNA
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ttccntnttc tcttcagnta ggctagctgg tttggagtag aatggcaact aattntaatt 180
tttatttatt aaatatttgg ggttttggtt ttaaagccag aattacggnt agcacctagc 240
atttcngcag agggaccatt ttngaccnaa atntantntt natgggtttt tttttaaaat 300
tnaaagatta aatnnnaaat attaaataaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 359

<210> 42
<211> 332
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42
gaattcggca cgagcttgat tgctccaggg cccacaacgg cagtgtccta catgtcggtg 60
aaatgtgtgg atgcccgtaa gaaccatcac aagacaaaat ggttcgtgcc ttggggaccc 120
aatcattgtg acaagatccg agacattgaa gaggcaattc caagggaaat tgaagccaat 180
gacatcgtgt tttctgttca cattcccctc ccccacatgg gagatgagtc cttggttcca 240
attcatgmtg tttatcctgg cagctgggac attgcctttc aagctaaaca accaaatcag 300
gggaaaatgc aggaagtctc catgggacgt tt 332

<210> 43
<211> 110
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (83)

<400> 43
Glu Phe Gly Thr Ser Leu Ile Ala Pro Gly Pro Thr Thr Ala Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Tyr Met Ser Val Lys Cys Val Asp Ala Arg Lys Asn His His Lys Thr
20 25 30

Lys Trp Phe Val Pro Trp Gly Pro Asn His Cys Asp Lys Ile Arg Asp
35 40 45

Ile Glu Glu Ala Ile Pro Arg Glu Ile Glu Ala Asn Asp Ile Val Phe
50 55 60

Ser Val His Ile Pro Leu Pro His Met Gly Asp Glu Ser Leu Val Pro
65 70 75 80

Ile His Xaa Val Tyr Pro Gly Ser Trp Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln Ala Lys
85 90 95

Gln Pro Asn Gln Gly Lys Met Gln Glu Val Ser Met Gly Arg
100 105 110

<210> 44
<211> 314
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (78)..(79)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (85)..(86)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (126)

<400> 44
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ttaatattta agttgtcnnt gggtnngtgt ccctgttttg tggcataata taactgaatt 120
tcatgngaag atttattcca ccaggggtat ttcagctttg aaaccaaatc tgtgtatcta 180
atactaacca atctgttgga tgtggatttt aaaaaatgtt tgctaaacta cccaagtaag 240
atttactgta ttaaatggcc ttcgggtctg aaaagctttt ttaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 300
aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 314

<210> 45
<211> 1089
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45
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tcctgtcctt ctgccgcctg cacaaacagt ccagcatgac ggtgatggaa gctcaggaga 180
gcccgctctt caacaacgtc aagctacagc gaaagcttcc tgtggagtcg atccagattg 240
tattagagga actgaggaag aaagggaacc tcgagtggtt ggataagagc aagtccagct 300
tcctgatcat gtggcggagg ccagaagaat gggggaaact catctatcag tgggtttcca 360
ggagtggcca gaacaactcc gtctttaccc tgtatgaact gactaatggg gaagacacag 420
aggatgagga gttccacggg ctggatgaag ccactctact gcgggctctg caggccctac 480
agcaggagca caaggccgag atcatcactg tcagcgatgg ccgaggcgtc aagttcttct 540
agcagggacc tgtctccctt tacttcttac ctcccacctt tccagggctt tcaaaaggag 600

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acagacccag tgtcccccaa agactggatc tgtgactcca ccagactcaa aaggactcca 660
gtcctgaagg ctgggacctg gggatgggtt tctcacaccc catatgtctg tcccttggat 720
agggtgaggc tgaagcacca gggagaaaat atgtgcttct tctcgcccta cctcctttcc 780
catcctagac tgtccttgag ccagggtctg taaacctgac actttatatg tgttcacaca 840
tgtaagtaca tacacacatg cgcctgcagc acatgcttct gtctcctcct cctcccaccc 900
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aagccctggc tgcaggcagc cttccaggca atatgaagat aggaggccca cgggcctggc 1020
agtgagaggt gtggccccac accgatttat gatattaaaa tctcaactcc caaaaaaaaa 1080
aaaaaaaaa                                                        1089
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<210> 46
<211> 176
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

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Met Ala Met Ser Phe Glu Trp Pro Trp Gln Tyr Arg Phe Pro Pro Phe
  1               5                  10                  15

Phe Thr Leu Gln Pro Asn Val Asp Thr Arg Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ala
            20                  25                  30

Trp Cys Ser Leu Val Leu Ser Phe Cys Arg Leu His Lys Gln Ser Ser
        35                  40                  45

Met Thr Val Met Glu Ala Gln Glu Ser Pro Leu Phe Asn Asn Val Lys
    50                  55                  60

Leu Gln Arg Lys Leu Pro Val Glu Ser Ile Gln Ile Val Leu Glu Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Arg Lys Lys Gly Asn Leu Glu Trp Leu Asp Lys Ser Lys Ser Ser
                85                  90                  95

Phe Leu Ile Met Trp Arg Arg Pro Glu Glu Trp Gly Lys Leu Ile Tyr
            100                 105                 110

Gln Trp Val Ser Arg Ser Gly Gln Asn Asn Ser Val Phe Thr Leu Tyr
        115                 120                 125

Glu Leu Thr Asn Gly Glu Asp Thr Glu Asp Glu Glu Phe His Gly Leu
    130                 135                 140

Asp Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Gln Ala Leu Gln Gln Glu His
145                 150                 155                 160

Lys Ala Glu Ile Ile Thr Val Ser Asp Gly Arg Gly Val Lys Phe Phe
                165                 170                 175
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<210> 47
<211> 632
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47

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atggctccaa tttggggacc aataatgttc attgtctcag gatccctgtc aattgcagca 120
ggagtgaaac ctacaaaaag cctgatcatc agcagtctaa ctctgaacac tatcacctct 180
gtgttggctg caactgcaag cataatgggt gtagtcagtg tggctgtggg ttcacagttt 240
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ccgtttcggt ataattatac aatcaccaag ggtttggata ttttgatgtt aattttaaat 300
atgctagaat tctgcattgc tgtgtccatc tctgcttttg gatgtaaagc ttcctgttgt 360
aactccagcg aggttcttgt agtgctacca tcaaatcctg ctgtgactgt gatggcaccc 420
cccacaccac ttaatgaagg tttgaggcca ccaaaagatc aacagacaaa tgctccagaa 480
atctatgctg actgtgacac aagaagcctc acatgaagaa attaccagta tccaacttcg 540
atactgatag acttgttgat attattatta tatgtaatcc aattatgaac tgtgtgtgta 600
tagagagata ataaattcaa aattatgttc tc                              632

<210> 48
<211> 151
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48
Met Ala Pro Ile Trp Gly Pro Ile Met Phe Ile Val Ser Gly Ser Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Ser Ile Ala Ala Gly Val Lys Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Ile Ile Ser Ser
             20                  25                  30

Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ile Thr Ser Val Leu Ala Ala Thr Ala Ser Ile
         35                  40                  45

Met Gly Val Val Ser Val Ala Val Gly Ser Gln Phe Pro Phe Arg Tyr
     50                  55                  60

Asn Tyr Thr Ile Thr Lys Gly Leu Asp Ile Leu Met Leu Ile Leu Asn
 65                  70                  75                  80

Met Leu Glu Phe Cys Ile Ala Val Ser Ile Ser Ala Phe Gly Cys Lys
                 85                  90                  95

Ala Ser Cys Cys Asn Ser Ser Glu Val Leu Val Val Leu Pro Ser Asn
            100                 105                 110

Pro Ala Val Thr Val Met Ala Pro Pro Thr Pro Leu Asn Glu Gly Leu
        115                 120                 125

Arg Pro Pro Lys Asp Gln Gln Thr Asn Ala Pro Glu Ile Tyr Ala Asp
    130                 135                 140

Cys Asp Thr Arg Ser Leu Thr
145                 150


<210> 49
<211> 365
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (18)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (25)

<220>
<221> unsure
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<222> (75)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (78)

<220>
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<222> (134)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (137)

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<222> (215)

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<222> (238)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (241)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (260)

<400> 49
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tccttgcatg tgcncgngct ntcntttgag taaaagtata catggagtaa aaatcatatt 180
aagcatcaga ttcaacttat attttntatt tcatnttctt cctttccctt ctcccacntt 240
ntactgggca taattatatn ttaatcatat atggaaatgt gcaacatatg gtatttgtta 300
aatacgtttg tttttattgc agagcaaaaa taaatcaaat tagaagcaaa aaaaaaaaaa 360
aaaaa 365

<210> 50
<211> 689
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (5)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (10)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (413)

<400> 50
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catgatcgtg tcttctgcgc tcatgatctg gaaaggcctg attgttctca cgggcagcga 120
gagtcccatc gtggwggtac tcagtggcag tatggagccg gccttccaca gaggagatct 180
bctgttcctc acgaatttcc gggaggaccc catcagagct ggtgaaatag ttgtttttaa 240
ggttgaagga agagacattc cgatagttca cagagtaatc aaggttcatg aaaaagataa 300
tggtgacatc aartttctga ctaaaggaga taataatgaa gtygatgata gaggcttgta 360
caaagaaggc cagaactggc tggaaaagaa ggacgtggtg ggaagagcaa ganggttttt 420
accatatgtt ggtatggtca ccataataat gaatgactat ccaaaattca aktatgctct 480
tttggctgta atgggtgcat atgtgttact aaaacgtgaa tcctaaaatg agaagcagtt 540
cctgggacca gattgaaatg aattctgttg aaaaagagaa aaactaatat atttgagatg 600
ttccattttc tgtataaaag ggaacagtgt ggagatgttt ttgtcttgtc caaataaaag 660
attcaccagt aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 689

<210> 51
<211> 168
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (39)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (132)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (151)

<400> 51
Met Asn Lys Arg Gln Leu Tyr Tyr Gln Val Leu Asn Phe Ala Met Ile
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Ser Ala Leu Met Ile Trp Lys Gly Leu Ile Val Leu Thr Gly
20 25 30

Ser Glu Ser Pro Ile Val Xaa Val Leu Ser Gly Ser Met Glu Pro Ala
35 40 45

Phe His Arg Gly Asp Leu Leu Phe Leu Thr Asn Phe Arg Glu Asp Pro
50 55 60

Ile Arg Ala Gly Glu Ile Val Val Phe Lys Val Glu Gly Arg Asp Ile
65 70 75 80

Pro Ile Val His Arg Val Ile Lys Val His Glu Lys Asp Asn Gly Asp
85 90 95

Ile Lys Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Asp Asn Asn Glu Val Asp Asp Arg Gly
100 105 110

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Leu Tyr Lys Glu Gly Gln Asn Trp Leu Glu Lys Lys Asp Val Val Gly
        115                 120                 125

Arg Ala Arg Xaa Phe Leu Pro Tyr Val Gly Met Val Thr Ile Ile Met
    130                 135                 140

Asn Asp Tyr Pro Lys Phe Xaa Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Met Gly Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

Tyr Val Leu Leu Lys Arg Glu Ser
                165
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<210> 52
<211> 309
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52
ctctcccccc cccctctctc tctctctcgc atactaacta ggtttgactg tattactcgt 60
accagattta aaattagact agccttgcca caacgcccta ctgagaggta ctgtcgaact 120
gtagacagca tgatgttctt tgatggtgaa agtctaaatc tggaccgtgt tcagagatac 180
caaatgatga ggctgaaaag gggaaagggg gttcttcagt ctcttcttct tcttcttttt 240
attttttttt ccatgatgtt ttctctatgg ccagtgcaaa tggtgttgtc acccttgcat 300
gttgccaac 309

<210> 53
<211> 60
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53
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Met Met Phe Phe Asp Gly Glu Ser Leu Asn Leu Asp Arg Val Gln Arg
  1               5                  10                  15

Tyr Gln Met Met Arg Leu Lys Arg Gly Lys Gly Val Leu Gln Ser Leu
            20                  25                  30

Leu Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Phe Phe Ser Met Met Phe Ser Leu Trp Pro
         35                  40                  45

Val Gln Met Val Leu Ser Pro Leu His Val Ala Asn
     50                  55                  60
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<210> 54
<211> 257
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (97)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (170)

<220>

<221> unsure
<222> (222)

<400> 54
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gctcataggg ccagggtatt attatagaat attattntcg catgtaaaca aagatatctt 120
tgctttaaga tgtgagaaga aatgaattta ctttgtttgc attaagttan ggaagagttg 180
taatatatac tttaagaaag aagagaagaa aactagtatc tntaagcggt aaaaaaaaaa 240
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 257

<210> 55
<211> 467
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (32)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (84)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (87)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (89)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (96)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (149)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (246)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (248)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (250)..(251)

<400> 55
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aaaatcagat ggagttcaca ctgntanana ctgaanttgg tgattacatg ttctgctttg 120
acaatacatt cagcaccatt tctgagaang tgattttctt tgaattaatc ctggataata 180
tgggagaaca ggcacaagaa caagaagatt ggaagaaata tattactggc acagatatat 240
tggatntnan nctggaagac atcctggaat ccatcaacag catcaagtcc agactaagca 300
aaagtgggca catacaaact ctgcttagag catttgaagc tcgtgatcga aacatacaag 360
aaagcaactt tgatagagtc aatttctggt ctatggttaa tttagtggtc atggtggtgg 420
tgtcagccat tcaagtttat atgctgaaga gtctgtttga agataag 467

<210> 56
<211> 133
<212> PRT
<213> *Homo sapiens*

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (6)..(7)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (10)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (27)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (60)..(61)

<400> 56
Met Glu Phe Thr Leu Xaa Xaa Thr Glu Xaa Gly Asp Tyr Met Phe Cys
1 5 10 15

Phe Asp Asn Thr Phe Ser Thr Ile Ser Glu Xaa Val Ile Phe Phe Glu
20 25 30

Leu Ile Leu Asp Asn Met Gly Glu Gln Ala Gln Glu Gln Glu Asp Trp
35 40 45

Lys Lys Tyr Ile Thr Gly Thr Asp Ile Leu Asp Xaa Xaa Leu Glu Asp
50 55 60

Ile Leu Glu Ser Ile Asn Ser Ile Lys Ser Arg Leu Ser Lys Ser Gly
65 70 75 80

His Ile Gln Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Phe Glu Ala Arg Asp Arg Asn Ile
85 90 95

Gln Glu Ser Asn Phe Asp Arg Val Asn Phe Trp Ser Met Val Asn Leu
100 105 110

Val Val Met Val Val Val Ser Ala Ile Gln Val Tyr Met Leu Lys Ser
115 120 125

Leu Phe Glu Asp Lys
130

<210> 57
<211> 387
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (48)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (113)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (116)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (178)

<400> 57
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aaaatgaggc ataaaaatgc aataaactgt tacagtcaag accattaatg gtnttntcca 120
aaatattttg agatataaaa gtaggaaaca ggtataattt taatgtgaaa attaagtntt 180
cactttctgt gcaagtaatc ctgctgatcc agttgtactt aagtgtgtaa caggaatatt 240
ttgcagaata taggtttaac tgaatgaagc catattaata actgcatttt cctaactttg 300
aaaaattttg caaatgtctt aggtgattta aataaatgag tattgggcct aattgcaaaa 360
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 387

<210> 58
<211> 1150
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58
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caatttgtcc gtaaccttgt ggagaagacc ccggcgctgg tgaacgctgc tgtgacttac 120
tcgaagcctc gattggccac attttggtac tacgccaagg ttgagctggt tcctcccacc 180
cctgctgaga tcccctagagc tattcagagc ctgaaaaaaa tagtcaatag tgctcagact 240
ggtagcttca aacagctcac agttaaggaa gctgtgctga atggtttggt ggccactgag 300
gtgttgatgt ggttttatgt cggagagatt ataggcaagc ggggcatcat tggctatgat 360
gtttgaagac caatctttaa catctgatta tatttgattt attatttgag tgttgttgga 420
ccatgtgtga tcagactgct atctgaataa aataagattt gtcaaaactc agtgttttct 480
ccatcagaca ctccatgaaa ggtcacaatt tctcttgata ttaagctggg ttgtctttaa 540
acaaccctaa atacacgtct gtttagcccg caattggaaa ggatatatgt ggcaatatta 600
acctggtaca tgaatatatg gggataacat tttaatttga aggtttggaa tatatatatt 660
taagctttat ttccagaaca gtgagggtta ggtcttggga aaactataac ttgccaaagt 720
agaagaaata gtagtaccat atgccaaagt gatagagatg aatcatgtca gtagttagaa 780
taacatttca actgttttct ttgctaaaat cacagaaaga ccctattgac aacatctatg 840
tctgtaaaaa tgttagagta cttgtcatct tgaatatagc ctccccaaga gagaacaggg 900
tggtattcta agtatgtttc tttgtaacat ctttagcagt aggacagatc catacatgtg 960
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ataccccaaa gatatttaaa caaggttata atttagcatc ttccctggat ctaaatagta 1080
tattatatcc tgaaataaat gaaatgattg ctataaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1140
aaaaaaaaaa 1150

<210> 59
<211> 103
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59
Met Ala Gln Phe Val Arg Asn Leu Val Glu Lys Thr Pro Ala Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Asn Ala Ala Val Thr Tyr Ser Lys Pro Arg Leu Ala Thr Phe Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Tyr Ala Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Glu Ile Pro Arg
35 40 45

Ala Ile Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Ile Val Asn Ser Ala Gln Thr Gly Ser
50 55 60

Phe Lys Gln Leu Thr Val Lys Glu Ala Val Leu Asn Gly Leu Val Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Glu Val Leu Met Trp Phe Tyr Val Gly Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Arg
85 90 95

Gly Ile Ile Gly Tyr Asp Val
100

<210> 60
<211> 456
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (269)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (271)

<400> 60
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gggcaaggtt ccccctgctg tcattattcc cccagctgct cctctgtcgg ggagaagaag 120
gagacccact aaaagcaaag gcagcaagtc tagtcgcagc agctcattgg gcaataaaag 180
cccacagctt tcaggcaacc tgtctggtca gagtggaact tcagtcttac acccccaaca 240
gaccctccac cctcctggca acatcccana ntccgggcag aatcagctgt tacagcccct 300
taagccatct ccctccagtg acaacctcta ttcagccttc accagtgatg gtgccatttc 360
agtaccaagc ctttctgctc caggtcaagg aaccagcagc acaaacactg ttggggcaac 420
agtgaacagc caagccgccc aagctcagcc tcctgc 456

<210> 61
<211> 130
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (79)..(80)

<400> 61
Met Lys Leu Asn Leu Cys Ile Leu Asn Trp Ala Arg Phe Pro Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Phe Pro Gln Leu Leu Leu Cys Arg Gly Glu Glu Gly Asp Pro
20 25 30

Leu Lys Ala Lys Ala Ala Ser Leu Val Ala Ala Ala His Trp Ala Ile
35 40 45

Lys Ala His Ser Phe Gln Ala Thr Cys Leu Val Arg Val Glu Leu Gln
50 55 60

Ser Tyr Thr Pro Asn Arg Pro Ser Thr Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Xaa Xaa
65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Arg Ile Ser Cys Tyr Ser Pro Leu Ser His Leu Pro Pro Val
85 90 95

Thr Thr Ser Ile Gln Pro Ser Pro Val Met Val Pro Phe Gln Tyr Gln
100 105 110

Ala Phe Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Glu Pro Ala Ala Gln Thr Leu Leu Gly
115 120 125

Gln Gln
130

<210> 62
<211> 188
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (24)..(25)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (171)

<400> 62
taccctgccc tcctcccttt tttnnacccc tctctttttt atttttttctt tgctctttag 60
aacccagtga aaaataccag ggtactgggg tgcaactctt tcttatgata ggtcattagt 120
gctttaagca aaagatatta gcagctttga ctgcagcatt agcaattagg naaaaaaaaa 180
aaaaaaaa 188

<210> 63
<211> 752
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (151)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (616)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (636)

<220>
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<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (711)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (722)

<400> 63
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caaaattctg ttgatttcaa cgttgtttta ttcacttcta tcggggagcc atggaaaaga 120
aaatcaagac ataaacacaa cacagaacat ngcagaagtt tttaaaacaa tggaaaataa 180
acctatttct ttggaaagtg aagcaaactt aaactcagat aaagaaaata taaccacctc 240
aaatctcaag gcgagtcatt cccctccttt gaatctaccc aacaacagcc acggaataac 300
agatttctcc agtaactcat cagcagagca ttctttgggc agtctaaaac ccacatctac 360
catttccaca agccctccct tgatccatag ctttgtttct aaagtgcctt ggaatgcacc 420
tatagcagat gaagatcttt tgcccatctc agcacatccc aatgstacac ctgctctgty 480
ttcaraaaac ttcacttggt ctttgtcaat gacaccgtga aaactcctga taacagttcc 540
attacagtta gcatcctcty ttcaraacca acttctccat ctgtgacccc cttgatagtg 600
gaaccaagtg gatggnttac cacaaacagt gatagnttca ctgggtttac cccttatcaa 660
gnaaaaacaa ctttacagcc taccttaaaa ttcaccaata attcaaaact ntttccaaat 720
angtcagatc ccccaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 752

<210> 64
<211> 157
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (35)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (140)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (145)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (147)

<400> 64
Met Leu Ala Leu Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu Phe Tyr Ser
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ser Gly Ser His Gly Lys Glu Asn Gln Asp Ile Asn Thr Thr
20 25 30

Gln Asn Xaa Ala Glu Val Phe Lys Thr Met Glu Asn Lys Pro Ile Ser
35 40 45

Leu Glu Ser Glu Ala Asn Leu Asn Ser Asp Lys Glu Asn Ile Thr Thr
50 55 60

Ser Asn Leu Lys Ala Ser His Ser Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Asn Asn
65 70 75 80

Ser His Gly Ile Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Asn Ser Ser Ala Glu His Ser
85 90 95

Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys Pro Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Thr Ser Pro Pro Leu
100 105 110

Ile His Ser Phe Val Ser Lys Val Pro Trp Asn Ala Pro Ile Ala Asp
115 120 125

Glu Asp Leu Leu Pro Ile Ser Ala His Pro Asn Xaa Thr Pro Ala Leu
130 135 140

Xaa Ser Xaa Asn Phe Thr Trp Ser Leu Ser Met Thr Pro
145 150 155

<210> 65
<211> 417
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (69)

<400> 65
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aattttgaga gcacccaagg agagaaaacc aagtaaaaaa agaaggaggc acacaaaaga 180
catctactct tcctgcagta ctttatagtt gtgggatttg taagaagaac catgatcagc 240
atcttctttt attgtgtgat acctgtaaac tacattacca ttttggatgt ctggatcctc 300
ctctaacaag gatgccaaga aagacccaaa acagttattg gcagtgctcg gaatgtgacc 360
aggcagggag cagtgacatg gaagcagata tggccatgga aaccctacca gatggaa 417

<210> 66
<211> 35
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66
Met Pro Arg Lys Thr Gln Asn Ser Tyr Trp Gln Cys Ser Glu Cys Asp
1 5 10 15

Gln Ala Gly Ser Ser Asp Met Glu Ala Asp Met Ala Met Glu Thr Leu
20 25 30

Pro Asp Gly
35

<210> 67
<211> 359
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (90)

<220>
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<222> (156)..(157)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (160)

<400> 67
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tctgtatctt tccagaggta tacagaatta aaattnnatn ttcaagcttt aatgatccag 180
ttttaagtca acggcagaag tatgttgaat atttcatcac tcaatcttga actgatttag 240
aagagactct ttgctgaaat tgaattgcac ttatacatgt aaattgtcaa catgtaattt 300
ggaatttttct gattaataaa tgtggttttg gacatctaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 359

<210> 68
<211> 656
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 68
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gtctcacaga caacgttgag agaatagtag aaaatgagaa gattaatgca gaaaagtcat 180
caaagcagaa ggtagatctc cagtctttgc caactcgtgc ctacctggat cagacagttg 240
tgcctatctt attacaggga cttgctgtgc ttgcaaagga aagaccacca aatcccattg 300
aatttctagc atcttatctt ttaaaaaaca aggcacagtt tgaagatcga aactgactta 360
atgggaagaa cagaaaaatt tagttgctac tgtagattta catgattaag aggcagcttt 420
aattgccatg atcattccct ctttttggat gtataagaac cttccggaca acagaaccta 480
tttctggaat tgcagaagat aacatatttc ccttattttg atttaatcac ataaaccat 540
acctatttaa tgagtgtatt ctgtgcaatt ttttttctcag attgtctttta actttgtttt 600
taaaatgacc ttcaaaataa actgtcaaaa caccattaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 656

<210> 69
<211> 99
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 69
Met Glu Pro Glu Gln Met Leu Glu Gly Gln Thr Gln Val Ala Glu Asn
1 5 10 15

Pro His Ser Glu Tyr Gly Leu Thr Asp Asn Val Glu Arg Ile Val Glu
20 25 30

Asn Glu Lys Ile Asn Ala Glu Lys Ser Ser Lys Gln Lys Val Asp Leu
35 40 45

Gln Ser Leu Pro Thr Arg Ala Tyr Leu Asp Gln Thr Val Val Pro Ile
50 55 60

Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Ala Val Leu Ala Lys Glu Arg Pro Pro Asn Pro
65 70 75 80

Ile Glu Phe Leu Ala Ser Tyr Leu Leu Lys Asn Lys Ala Gln Phe Glu
85 90 95

Asp Arg Asn

<210> 70
<211> 979

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 70
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attctaaaat gggagtgttg aattagatca gtggctttcg aactttctgc tcctagtagt 180
gagaaatаca ttttactcca ctccctggta tgtacacgca ttcctgtgtt ttgtgaaaac 240
ctgacaccat gctcctccct cactacatgt aaaacacttt tattcattaa aaagaaaact 300
gactggcttg gacctacaaa ttagtttcat tatttgttaa tgtttgaaag ccattaaaag 360
atgaatatta aggtttcttt atactcaata cttgtagttt tgtttggggg aatgagagga 420
tgcccttggt acctttgtga ggcctctcca ctgagggtca atcatgactt ctgttttaaa 480
ccagcccatc ccatcttctc cagctgctct ccttatgtct tgcttctctc ccctccaacc 540
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tggtgccagt ggccccccat cagccatgtt cccccagccc cttctccaca ctcttgtcac 660
ccagggcccc atccttcagt gcattgcaca ctttgcatgc tgggtcaggg aagattgtgg 720
agagaggaca gtgcacctgg tttcccccac atagactgcg tgggggtatg tcctgcttcc 780
gccacttcca actgtggcac ttgggcacgc ccctctcagg gcaccttccc tttttgtttc 840
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aatgttagct gttgttgccg ttagaacacc atagctagaa taccatacct ggcattcact 960
taaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 979

<210> 71
<211> 96
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 71
Met Thr Ser Val Leu Asn Gln Pro Ile Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Met Ser Cys Phe Ser Pro Leu Gln Pro Ser Gln His Lys Asp Ser
20 25 30

Ile Leu Gly Ser Tyr Pro Arg Arg Val Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Gly Ala
35 40 45

Ser Gly Pro Pro Ser Ala Met Phe Pro Gln Pro Leu Leu His Thr Leu
50 55 60

Val Thr Gln Gly Pro Ile Leu Gln Cys Ile Ala His Phe Ala Cys Trp
65 70 75 80

Val Arg Glu Asp Cys Gly Glu Arg Thr Val His Leu Val Ser Pro Thr
85 90 95

<210> 72
<211> 310
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 72
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gactctgcag tctacacttc tcctgttact gcttgtgcct ctgataaagc cagcaccacc 180
aacccagcag gactcacgca ttatctatga ttatggaaca gataattttg aagaatccat 240
atttagccaa gattatgagg ataaatacct ggatggaaaa aatattaagg aaaaagaaac 300
tgtgataata 310

<210> 73
<211> 65
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 73
Met Lys Thr Leu Gln Ser Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Ile Lys Pro Ala Pro Pro Thr Gln Gln Asp Ser Arg Ile Ile Tyr Asp
20 25 30

Tyr Gly Thr Asp Asn Phe Glu Glu Ser Ile Phe Ser Gln Asp Tyr Glu
35 40 45

Asp Lys Tyr Leu Asp Gly Lys Asn Ile Lys Glu Lys Glu Thr Val Ile
50 55 60

Ile
65

<210> 74
<211> 303
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<220>
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<221> unsure
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<220>
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<222> (211)

<220>
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<220>
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<222> (266)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (279)

<400> 74

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tatgattcan angttattcc ttataaagta agnantttgt tttcctccta tcaaggcagn 180
tattttatta aatttttcan ttagtttgag naatagcaga tagtttcata tttagggaaa 240
ntttccaaat aaaataaatg ttattntttg ataaagagnt aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 300
aaa 303

<210> 75
<211> 1823
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 75
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gcattttgcc accataaagg gctgcatttt tttaaaaagc ctaggcagct ctaacatcat 120
ctgatatgga cacaaggcca acagtttcct tatttacatc cttacctcta aaagatactt 180
caaagtgaca aaaacgtgtt ccttccccac ttagagacaa tgattaacag ggccctatat 240
gttcttacca catacagagg atgcatttat ttttgctcta tgacacttgc aaaaatctct 300
actgtaatta atttgggtct attattaact ctctgttcca tcatagaatg tggccaggcc 360
ttacaatgga gagccagagt taaaacttca agttgcatct gtttttgggc tgagtcacca 420
cctttgcctc atgctccttt gtctgcaaag gcctaggatt ctttctttaa atgaaatgct 480
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tgattactgt ccaggtacat tttagaaaaa gtgttcttct tccagtttgt tttactaagc 660
aaactttgag taaatccttt gtcctatatt gaatccagtc ccaaagtgtt caggtgagtt 720
tctctagttc cataaacaaa acatacatag tgggaactcc ctggtatgcc atagagcaca 780
caagaacccc aatattaatg ctaacaatta taccagtcca ttttgtttat tctgtggaat 840
tgacttgaca aagcatgaag atattcccag tgtctgtctg ataatatttt gcatctaaga 900
atgggtttga ctcaagatct tgggttacca agatgtctta aatgttcagt aaatatcttt 960
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aaattaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1823

<210> 76
<211> 78
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 76
Met Ile Asn Arg Ala Leu Tyr Val Leu Thr Thr Tyr Arg Gly Cys Ile
1 5 10 15

Tyr Phe Cys Ser Met Thr Leu Ala Lys Ile Ser Thr Val Ile Asn Leu
20 25 30

Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Cys Ser Ile Ile Glu Cys Gly Gln Ala Leu
35 40 45

Gln Trp Arg Ala Arg Val Lys Thr Ser Ser Cys Ile Cys Phe Trp Ala
50 55 60

Glu Ser Pro Pro Leu Pro His Ala Pro Leu Ser Ala Lys Ala
65 70 75

<210> 77
<211> 583
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (5)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (217)

<400> 77
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aggtgttgat ggcagtgcca gcaattattg ctaatccgtt tgcatcctta tgcatagatc 180
tgaattcaga ctttgtgaat ttccagaggt gtgggtnata taatagaatt cagtgagtgg 240
gcatggctga tcttgtgcaa attaaaagtt atggggcata agaatagcaa aagttgaact 300
tcttttaaaa aggaaagtac cctgagagcc agtattggtt gaggctcttc agtatgccca 360
ggttggcagc actgagaacc gcaggaacgg cctgttgtta caaaaaggag attgactcag 420
ctgcccttgg tgcatctgac tgactatgac tgctgagaga ttccaaggac ccttaatgcc 480
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gtggtactca ttatggtgca gtgcgggcat gaaatgaaga cac 583

<210> 78
<211> 29
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 78
Met Cys Ser Glu Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Val Ile Leu Trp Leu Cys Val
1 5 10 15

Val Leu Ile Met Val Gln Cys Gly His Glu Met Lys Thr
20 25

<210> 79
<211> 311
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (40)

<220>
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<220>
<221> unsure

<222> (247)

<220>
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<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (260)

<400> 79
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tgaacaggta catgttccaa ggcaggtggc tgtgaacttc ctctgagtga aggcatcccc 180
tccagcacct ttcagcctgc tagttaggac gacccgccgc caccctccag gacntccagc 240
cctgcantgc ntttcttttn ttttaaataa ttcttcattg agttctaata tgtaaaaaaa 300
aaaaaaaaaa a 311

<210> 80
<211> 405
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 80
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tgcctccgtg aggagattca caaggacctg ctagtgactg gcgcgtacga gatctccgac 240
cagtctgggg gcgctggcgg cctgcgcagc cacctcraga tcacagattc tgctggccat 300
attctctact ccaaagagga tgcaaccaag gggaaatttg cctttaccac tgaagattat 360
gacatgtttg aagtgtgttt tgagagcaag ggaacagggc ggata 405

<210> 81
<211> 117
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> *UNSURE*
<222> (75)

<400> 81
Met Ser Gly Leu Ser Gly Pro Pro Ala Arg Arg Gly Pro Phe Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Gly Pro Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Ile
20 25 30

Ser Phe His Leu Pro Ile Asn Ser Arg Lys Cys Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile
35 40 45

His Lys Asp Leu Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Tyr Glu Ile Ser Asp Gln Ser
50 55 60

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Arg Ser His Leu Xaa Ile Thr Asp Ser Ala
65 70 75 80

Gly His Ile Leu Tyr Ser Lys Glu Asp Ala Thr Lys Gly Lys Phe Ala
85 90 95

Phe Thr Thr Glu Asp Tyr Asp Met Phe Glu Val Cys Phe Glu Ser Lys
100 105 110

Gly Thr Gly Arg Ile
115

<210> 82
<211> 225
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (42)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (61)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (71)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (99)

<400> 82
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gacacctcat aaaagtgagc tttgaactgt agataactct taaagaaaat gtcattttag 180
acaattaaaa tatttgtgct caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaa 225

<210> 83
<211> 1711
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 83
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tctgttttct ctaatgcacg acagattcct ttcagacagg acaactgtga tatttcagtt 180
cctgattgta aatacctcct aagcctgaag cttctgttac tagccattgt gagcttcagt 240
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gttgatttca acgttgtttt attcacttct atcggggagc catggaaaag aaaatcaaga 420
cataaacaca acacagaaca ttcagaagtt tttaaaacaa tggaaaataa acctatttct 480
ttggaaagtg aagcaaactt aaactcagat aaagaaaata taaccacctc aaatctcaag 540
gcgagtcatt cccctccttt gaatctaccc aacaacagcc acggaataac agatttctcc 600
agtaactcgt cagcagagca ttctttgggc agtctaaaac ccacatctac catttccaca 660
agccctccct tgatccatag ctttgtttct aaagtgcctt ggaatgcacc tatagcagat 720
gaagatcttt tgcccatctc agcacatccc aatgctacac ctgctctgtc ttcagaaaac 780
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atcatccaaa ggttttcttt cttacaattt ttggccatcc tgaggcattt actaagtagc 1560
cttaatttgt attttagtag tattttctta gtagaaaata tttgtggaat cagataaaac 1620
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aaaattctaa aacaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 1711

<210> 84
<211> 361
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 84
Met Gly Ile Ile Gln Ser Ile Leu Ala Thr Ser Arg Asp Cys Tyr Ser
1 5 10 15

Phe Lys Lys Lys Thr Asn Thr Lys Glu Ala Tyr Asn Val Gly Leu Ser
20 25 30

Gln Asn Ser Val Asp Phe Asn Val Val Leu Phe Thr Ser Ile Gly Glu
35 40 45

Pro Trp Lys Arg Lys Ser Arg His Lys His Asn Thr Glu His Ser Glu
50 55 60

Val Phe Lys Thr Met Glu Asn Lys Pro Ile Ser Leu Glu Ser Glu Ala
65 70 75 80

Asn Leu Asn Ser Asp Lys Glu Asn Ile Thr Thr Ser Asn Leu Lys Ala
85 90 95

Ser His Ser Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Asn Asn Ser His Gly Ile Thr
100 105 110

Asp Phe Ser Ser Asn Ser Ser Ala Glu His Ser Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys
115 120 125

Pro Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Thr Ser Pro Pro Leu Ile His Ser Phe Val
130 135 140

Ser Lys Val Pro Trp Asn Ala Pro Ile Ala Asp Glu Asp Leu Leu Pro
145 150 155 160

Ile Ser Ala His Pro Asn Ala Thr Pro Ala Leu Ser Ser Glu Asn Phe
165 170 175

Thr Trp Ser Leu Val Asn Asp Thr Val Lys Thr Pro Asp Asn Ser Ser
180 185 190

Ile Thr Val Ser Ile Leu Ser Ser Glu Pro Thr Ser Pro Ser Val Thr
195 200 205

Pro Leu Ile Val Glu Pro Ser Gly Trp Leu Thr Thr Asn Ser Asp Ser
210 215 220

Phe Thr Gly Phe Ile Pro Tyr Gln Glu Lys Thr Thr Leu Gln Pro Thr
225 230 235 240

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Leu Lys Phe Thr Asn Asn Ser Lys Leu Phe Pro Asn Thr Ser Asp Pro
                245                 250                 255

Gln Lys Glu Asn Arg Asn Thr Gly Ile Val Phe Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly
            260                 265                 270

Ala Ile Leu Gly Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Leu Val Gly Tyr Leu Leu Cys
        275                 280                 285

Gly Lys Arg Lys Thr Asp Ser Phe Ser His Arg Arg Leu Tyr Asp Asp
    290                 295                 300

Arg Asn Glu Pro Val Leu Arg Leu Asp Asn Ala Pro Glu Pro Tyr Asp
305                 310                 315                 320

Val Ser Phe Gly Asn Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Thr Leu Asn Asp Ser
                325                 330                 335

Ala Met Pro Glu Ser Glu Glu Asn Ala Arg Asp Gly Ile Pro Met Asp
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Asp Ile Pro Pro Leu Arg Thr Ser Val
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<210> 85
<211> 565
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 85
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ttatctatag agcagctaag gggaaataat cttgtaacag ggtctgggtg attctgaggt 180
aataggcccc aaacaaccat ggggaagcag gtcagagggc aagctggcct agtgtttaac 240
attgaatggg ctgaaagttt ggtttatttt tgtttcttgt ttctcccccc ccctttcttac 300
ctgaataatt ttatgaagtt tatagggatg gtttcaggac ctccattcta tctgttcctg 360
aaatattaca aaaagattat tattgtagca ctcatctaat tgtgttttat ctcgttgttt 420
gcatgtctgt ttcttcccca gtgagttgta aattgcttaa gggcaaacag acgcatccta 480
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agtttgaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaa 565

<210> 86
<211> 66
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 86
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Met Gly Lys Gln Val Arg Gly Gln Ala Gly Leu Val Phe Asn Ile Glu
  1               5                  10                  15

Trp Ala Glu Ser Leu Val Tyr Phe Cys Phe Leu Phe Leu Pro Leu Pro
             20                  25                  30

Ser Tyr Leu Asn Asn Phe Met Lys Phe Ile Gly Met Val Ser Gly Pro
         35                  40                  45

Pro Phe Tyr Leu Phe Leu Lys Tyr Tyr Lys Lys Ile Ile Ile Val Ala
     50                  55                  60
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Leu Ile
65

<210> 87
<211> 636
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (528)

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<222> (530)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (580)

<400> 87
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gatatccctg ctttatacca agaaagacaa caccccacat ttgcagtgcc tgaaaacact 180
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ccacggtgat atctgaggga tgtggttacc ttttggagga ggttgacggt ttctaaggat 300
gattctttct gagtgaaata ttgtcagtgt cattgacctt ttcattattt caactattat 360
tattccaggt tatcaatact ctggctgacc atcatcatcg tgagactgac tttggtgtag 420
gagttcgaga ccaccctggc caacatggca aaaccccatc tccacaaaaa ttggataatt 480
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gttgcctttg tgtgagtata ctaactttct gtagaggtan acttgtaatc acaaataaga 600
ataaattata taaaacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 636

<210> 88
<211> 105
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (76)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (93)

<400> 88
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1 5 10 15

Gln Leu Leu Leu Phe Gln Val Ile Asn Thr Leu Ala Asp His His His
20 25 30

Arg Glu Thr Asp Phe Gly Val Gly Val Arg Asp His Pro Gly Gln His
35 40 45

Gly Lys Thr Pro Ser Pro Gln Lys Leu Asp Asn Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile
50 55 60

Ile Gly Phe Leu Arg Arg Tyr Thr Phe Asn Ile Xaa Phe Cys Thr Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Leu Cys Val Ser Ile Leu Thr Phe Cys Arg Gly Xaa Leu Val Ile
85 90 95

Thr Asn Lys Asn Lys Leu Tyr Lys Thr
100 105

<210> 89
<211> 861
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 89
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tccagtgtct ttagccaagc tttgattaaa gatgacttcc ttgtttgctc aagaaattcg 180
cctttctaaa agacatgaag aaatagtatc acaaagatta atgttacttc aacaaatgga 240
gaataaattg ggtgatcaac acacagaaaa ggcatctcaa ctccaaactg ttgagactgc 300
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caggattcac ccacttccac ggcctgaggt ggtttctctt gagactcgtt actgggcatc 420
agtagaagaa tatattccca aatgggaaca gtttctttta ggaagagcac catatccttt 480
tgctgttgaa aatcaaaatg aagcagaaaa taccattcaa aatgaggcac agcgataact 540
tcttcacatg ctatttcaaa aagcctgttt aataaagctg aatgttaagg tgtatgtagg 600
ttattgcagg aactttagga attaaatatg ttcatattct tcgattatct cctaagtgac 660
agtgaagata tgagaattta ctggcaagtc acatgttatc acctactact atttcaaggt 720
catgaatttg ctttctacca aacccataga tgtgttaaac acgaatatta aaaggtggac 780
tctttattaa ttaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 840
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 861

<210> 90
<211> 128
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 90
Met Thr Ser Leu Phe Ala Gln Glu Ile Arg Leu Ser Lys Arg His Glu
1 5 10 15

Glu Ile Val Ser Gln Arg Leu Met Leu Leu Gln Gln Met Glu Asn Lys
20 25 30

Leu Gly Asp Gln His Thr Glu Lys Ala Ser Gln Leu Gln Thr Val Glu
35 40 45

Thr Ala Phe Lys Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Lys Asp Ile Glu Ala Ala
50 55 60

Glu Lys Ser Leu Gln Thr Arg Ile His Pro Leu Pro Arg Pro Glu Val
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Leu Glu Thr Arg Tyr Trp Ala Ser Val Glu Glu Tyr Ile Pro
85 90 95

Lys Trp Glu Gln Phe Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Pro Tyr Pro Phe Ala Val
100 105 110

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Glu Asn Gln Asn Glu Ala Glu Asn Thr Ile Gln Asn Glu Ala Gln Arg
       115                 120                 125


<210> 91
<211> 709
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 91
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tctctgacct gtgccctcgg cctcttggcc tccatcgcca tgacctttgc cacccagggc 180
aaggcactgc tggctgcctg cacttttggg agctctgaac tactggccct cgcacctgac 240
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gtgctctgcg tggcggagaa cgtgtttgct gtacgctgtg ctcagctcac ccaccagctg 360
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ctggtggagg gccgtgacct gctgagctgc accagctctg agcctctgac cctctgagag 480
atgatgtcct gcccaggccc gatggccact aggaccctgc aagcaactct gctctgtgac 540
caggccagga ttcctggagc tggcctgaga gggctcaatg gaccctcggg gacccaagtg 600
gggctttcaa ccctctcccc caccacccag cccactgcac tgaaatgaga ctttattctg 660
aaattattaa aaagaacaga gatgctcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa             709

<210> 92
<211> 105
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 92
Met Thr Phe Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Cys Thr Phe
  1               5                  10                  15

Gly Ser Ser Glu Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Pro Asp Cys Pro Phe Asp Pro
            20                  25                  30

Thr Arg Ile Tyr Ser Ser Ser Leu Cys Leu Trp Gly Ile Ala Leu Val
         35                  40                  45

Leu Cys Val Ala Glu Asn Val Phe Ala Val Arg Cys Ala Gln Leu Thr
     50                  55                  60

His Gln Leu Leu Glu Leu Arg Pro Trp Trp Gly Lys Ser Ser His His
 65                  70                  75                  80

Met Met Arg Glu Asn Pro Glu Leu Val Glu Gly Arg Asp Leu Leu Ser
                85                  90                  95

Cys Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Leu Thr Leu
            100                 105


<210> 93
<211> 419
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 93
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cacctgaaaa aatcctgaga atttctccca tcttggcctc ttccagaaac cggccaggca 180
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aggaaagagg ccggtcacca gaagccagca ggcgtggggt gtgatactct ctatagccac 240
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cctatcccta gttcccgagc gcgggtcccc cgccttgcag tctccagccg tgcggggccg 360
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<210> 94
<211> 93
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 94
Glu Phe Leu Pro Ser Trp Pro Leu Pro Glu Thr Gly Gln Ala Arg Lys
1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Gly His Gln Lys Pro Ala Gly Val Gly Cys Asp Thr Leu Tyr
20 25 30

Ser His Tyr Arg Ala Arg Ala Gly Arg Gly Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Pro Ala Leu Pro Leu Asn Pro Ile Pro Ser Ser Arg Ala Arg Val Pro
50 55 60

Arg Leu Ala Val Ser Ser Arg Ala Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Pro
65 70 75 80

Pro Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro Ala Gly Pro Ile Phe Val Leu
85 90

<210> 95
<211> 220
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 95
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agtttcctna tttgtcaaat gggggnttat aaacacctac ctngcagggt tgttgtgagg 120
atttaatgcg ataatgtatg taaagcgcct tgcanantgc ctggcanaca gtaggcgntc 180
aataaattta agnttccctt taaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 220

<210> 96
<211> 431
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (29)

<220>
<221> unsure
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<222> (167)..(168)

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gtaagccttc ttgcttttga taacacagta ttatttctct tactgtnnaa aaaaaaattt 180
tnttaccaan caagaatttt tttnggaaag aaanggacaa acctataaat taactcaacc 240
tatatctccc ttgaaaatac tttcaggctc caccaaaacg tagaactgaa agcatgtatt 300
ttggaagaaa gagatacatt ttgtatgctt tcttttcctt ttgtagattc ccagtttatt 360
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ttgtgggcag t 431

<210> 97
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 97
Met Tyr Phe Gly Arg Lys Arg Tyr Ile Leu Tyr Ala Phe Phe Ser Phe
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Phe Pro Val Tyr Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Arg Ser Leu Cys His
20 25 30

Gln Pro Trp Asp Leu Arg Pro Arg Gly Cys Leu Val Gly Ser
35 40 45

<210> 98
<211> 341
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (82)

<220>
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<400> 98
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tcttatggca accaaatgtg gcttgacgaa gtcgtggttt tatttttaa acaccggtgt 180
gtaaatttat tcaactaacg atgggaaatg tattanttnt gnacacagtg gactgaagtg 240
caatttgttg aaagggaaca agtcattgaa gagaaaaaaa aaagcccaat acttagagtc 300
ccaattttgt ntcatttgcc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 341

<210> 99
<211> 1491
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 99
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gtttcaaaga tccatttgtc attccactgg gaaaagaaaa gattgcagat gcaagaagaa 180
aggaattggc aaaggatact agaagtgatc acttaacagt tgtgaatgcg tttgagggct 240
gggaagaggc taggcgacgt ggtttcagat acgaaaagga ctattgctgg gaatattttc 300
tgtcttcaaa cacactgcag atgctgcata acatgaaagg acagtttgct gagcatcttc 360
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ataatgagaa gataattaaa gctgtcatct gtgctggttt atatcccaaa gttgctaaaa 480
ttcgactaaa tttgggtaaa aaaagaaaaa tggtaaaagt ttacacaaaa accgatggcc 540
tggttgctgt tcatcctaaa tctgttaatg tggagcaaac agactttcac tacaactggc 600
ttatctatca cctaaagatg agaacaagca gtatatactt gtatgactgc acagaggttt 660
ccccatactg tctcttgttt tttggaggtg acatttccat ccagaaggat aacgatcagg 720
aaactattgc tgtagatgag tggattgtat ttcagtctcc agcaagaatt gcccatcttg 780
ttaaggaatt aagaaaggaa ctagatattc ttctgcaaga gaagattgaa agtcctcatc 840
ctgtagactg gaatgacact aaatccagag actgtgcagt actgtcagct attatagact 900
tgatcaaaac acaggaaaag gcaactccca ggaactttcc gccacgattc caggatggat 960
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cattgtttaa attttggctg gatgccaaac cctgggacat gaacaatttt catgtgtaag 1080
gtagaagcct tcagtaggta gtaaagactt aatgtgcatg acttgatgtt atatgtagag 1140
atatatatat atatatatat ataccataaa agcaatatgt tctctgatca tatactctgc 1200
tgtggtcatg cccactcttt gggagtatat tccctttata tatattgagt attgtaccac 1260
ttgagaaatt cctttgttct gttatacaaa attaatcttt ctgctcataa tgattgatga 1320
taccaccagt aaaaatagga tgtttacccc aaaacaagtg tcaattaaga atttgaacac 1380
aaccacattt tttaaaatga aacttctatc ggaagtaaat taatttgttg taataaagtc 1440
cagtatttaa taaaatgtac aatgttaaat ctcaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 1491

<210> 100
<211> 304
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 100
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1 5 10 15

Ile Ala Ala Ser Leu Ser Phe Lys Asp Pro Phe Val Ile Pro Leu Gly
20 25 30

Lys Glu Lys Ile Ala Asp Ala Arg Arg Lys Glu Leu Ala Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

Arg Ser Asp His Leu Thr Val Val Asn Ala Phe Glu Gly Trp Glu Glu
50 55 60

Ala Arg Arg Arg Gly Phe Arg Tyr Glu Lys Asp Tyr Cys Trp Glu Tyr
65 70 75 80

Phe Leu Ser Ser Asn Thr Leu Gln Met Leu His Asn Met Lys Gly Gln
85 90 95

Phe Ala Glu His Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Ser Arg Asn Pro
100 105 110

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Lys Asp Pro Glu Ser Asn Ile Asn Ser Asp Asn Glu Lys Ile Ile Lys
        115                 120                 125

Ala Val Ile Cys Ala Gly Leu Tyr Pro Lys Val Ala Lys Ile Arg Leu
    130                 135                 140

Asn Leu Gly Lys Lys Arg Lys Met Val Lys Val Tyr Thr Lys Thr Asp
145                 150                 155                 160

Gly Leu Val Ala Val His Pro Lys Ser Val Asn Val Glu Gln Thr Asp
                165                 170                 175

Phe His Tyr Asn Trp Leu Ile Tyr His Leu Lys Met Arg Thr Ser Ser
            180                 185                 190

Ile Tyr Leu Tyr Asp Cys Thr Glu Val Ser Pro Tyr Cys Leu Leu Phe
        195                 200                 205

Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Asp Asn Asp Gln Glu Thr Ile
    210                 215                 220

Ala Val Asp Glu Trp Ile Val Phe Gln Ser Pro Ala Arg Ile Ala His
225                 230                 235                 240

Leu Val Lys Glu Leu Arg Lys Glu Leu Asp Ile Leu Leu Gln Glu Lys
                245                 250                 255

Ile Glu Ser Pro His Pro Val Asp Trp Asn Asp Thr Lys Ser Arg Asp
            260                 265                 270

Cys Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Ile Ile Asp Leu Ile Lys Thr Gln Glu Lys
        275                 280                 285

Ala Thr Pro Arg Asn Phe Pro Pro Arg Phe Gln Asp Gly Tyr Tyr Ser
    290                 295                 300
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<210> 101
<211> 220
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (139)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (208)..(209)

<400> 101
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atctacaaca tggcctcant cgactttgat ggcttctttg ccgccttcct cccagagttc 180
ctgaccagct gtgatggtgt ggatgccnnc cagaaaagtt 220

<210> 102
<211> 61
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (35)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (58)

<400> 102
Met Leu Phe Gln Phe Val Asn Val Leu Leu Gln Val Leu Val His Lys
1 5 10 15

Ser His Asp Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Ile Gly Ile Ala Ile Tyr Asn Met
20 25 30

Ala Ser Xaa Asp Phe Asp Gly Phe Phe Ala Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu Phe
35 40 45

Leu Thr Ser Cys Asp Gly Val Asp Ala Xaa Gln Lys Ser
50 55 60

<210> 103
<211> 251
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (17)

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<222> (72)

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<220>
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<222> (227)

<400> 103
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ggcaattttg tnaagcntcc cccgccccaa ttgccttgan atttttgntt tttgtcagag 120
atttgcaaag antnaagttt ttgttgtttt ttcatcattc cattgtgata ntaagaaant 180
aagaagctta atgaaaagaa ataaaatgcc tatgttgttg ttttagnaaa aaaaaaaaaa 240
aaaaaaaaaa a 251

<210> 104
<211> 422
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (9)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (11)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (355)

<400> 104
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cacttctgtg ccaccaatga atccagctac tacattacca ggtctgatgc ctttaccagc 180
aggactgccc aacctcccca acctcaacct caacctccca gcaccacaca tcatgccagg 240
ggttggctta ccagaacttg taaacccagg tctgccacct cttccttcca tgcctccccg 300
aaacttacct gggcattgca cctcttcccc ctggccatcc gagttcctcc cgttnatttc 360
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<210> 105
<211> 140
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (3)..(4)

<220>
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<222> (12)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (118)

<400> 105

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Asn Ser Xaa Xaa Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu Ser Ile Xaa Ser Thr Pro Pro
 1               5                  10                  15

Ala Val Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Thr Gly Val Pro Thr Val Pro Leu Leu
            20                  25                  30

Pro Pro Gln Val Asn Gln Ser Leu Thr Ser Val Pro Pro Met Asn Pro
        35                  40                  45

Ala Thr Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu Met Pro Leu Pro Ala Gly Leu Pro Asn
    50                  55                  60

Leu Pro Asn Leu Asn Leu Asn Leu Pro Ala Pro His Ile Met Pro Gly
65                  70                  75                  80

Val Gly Leu Pro Glu Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Ser
                85                  90                  95

Met Pro Pro Arg Asn Leu Pro Gly His Cys Thr Ser Ser Pro Trp Pro
            100                 105                 110

Ser Glu Phe Leu Pro Xaa Ile Ser Leu Gly Phe Pro Glu Glu Val Phe
        115                 120                 125

Phe Ala Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Glu Leu Val Val Phe
    130                 135                 140
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<210> 106
<211> 328
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (76)

<400> 106
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gcatcttcgg gaaaggtggt ggcggggcgt ccactaggtt tcctgtcccc tgctgctcct 180
tccgtaagaa aatgaaatat tctatgccta atactcacac gcaacatttc ttgtactttg 240
taagtcgttt gcgagaatgc agaccacctc actaaactgt aaacggtaaa gagattttta 300
cttttggtca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 328

<210> 107
<211> 896
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 107
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gcatacttgt acaaatattt tgcacttcaa ccagatgacg tgtactactg tggaataaag 180
tacatcaaag atgatgtcat cttaaatgag ccctctgcag atgccccagc tgctctctac 240
cagacaattg aagaaaatat taaaatcttt gaagaagaag aagttgaatt tatcagtgtg 300
cctgtcccag agtttgcaga tagtgatcct gccaacattg ttcatgactt taacaagaaa 360
cttacagcct atttagatct taacctggat aagtgctatg tgatccctct gaacacttcc 420
attgttatgc cacccagaaa cctactggag ttacttatta acatcaaggc tggaacctat 480
ttgcctcagt cctatctgat tcatgagcac atggttatta ctgatcgcat tgaaaacatt 540

gatcacctgg gtttctttat ttatcgactg tgtcatgaca aggaaactta caaactgcaa 600
cgcagagaaa ctattaaagg tattcagaaa cgtgaagcca gcaattgttt cgcaattcgg 660
cattttgaaa acaaatttgc cgtggaaact ttaatttgtt cttgaacagt caagaaaaac 720
attattgagg aaaattaata tcacagcata accccaccct ttacattttg tgcagtgatt 780
atttttaaa gtcttctttc atgtaagtag caaacagggc tttactatct tttcatctca 840
ttaattcaat taaaaccatt accttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 896

<210> 108
<211> 210
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 108
Met Cys Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe Met Leu Ala Gly Val Ile Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Ala Tyr Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Phe Ala Leu Gln Pro Asp Asp Val Tyr Tyr
20 25 30

Cys Gly Ile Lys Tyr Ile Lys Asp Asp Val Ile Leu Asn Glu Pro Ser
35 40 45

Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Ala Leu Tyr Gln Thr Ile Glu Glu Asn Ile Lys
50 55 60

Ile Phe Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Glu Phe Ile Ser Val Pro Val Pro Glu
65 70 75 80

Phe Ala Asp Ser Asp Pro Ala Asn Ile Val His Asp Phe Asn Lys Lys
85 90 95

Leu Thr Ala Tyr Leu Asp Leu Asn Leu Asp Lys Cys Tyr Val Ile Pro
100 105 110

Leu Asn Thr Ser Ile Val Met Pro Pro Arg Asn Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu
115 120 125

Ile Asn Ile Lys Ala Gly Thr Tyr Leu Pro Gln Ser Tyr Leu Ile His
130 135 140

Glu His Met Val Ile Thr Asp Arg Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp His Leu Gly
145 150 155 160

Phe Phe Ile Tyr Arg Leu Cys His Asp Lys Glu Thr Tyr Lys Leu Gln
165 170 175

Arg Arg Glu Thr Ile Lys Gly Ile Gln Lys Arg Glu Ala Ser Asn Cys
180 185 190

Phe Ala Ile Arg His Phe Glu Asn Lys Phe Ala Val Glu Thr Leu Ile
195 200 205

Cys Ser
210

<210> 109
<211> 268
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 109
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tgcaaccctg attgggaaag caatcattaa aatgcatatc cagaaaatat ttgttatagt 120
aactttcagc aagcacatcg tggagcagat ggtgactttc attggtgctg tccccggcat 180
aggtccgtct ctgcagaagc cttttcaaga gtacctggag gcgcagcggc agaagcttca 240
tcacagaagt gaagcgggca caccgcag 268

<210> 110
<211> 59
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 110
Met His Ile Gln Lys Ile Phe Val Ile Val Thr Phe Ser Lys His Ile
1 5 10 15

Val Glu Gln Met Val Thr Phe Ile Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Ile Gly Pro
20 25 30

Ser Leu Gln Lys Pro Phe Gln Glu Tyr Leu Glu Ala Gln Arg Gln Lys
35 40 45

Leu His His Arg Ser Glu Ala Gly Thr Pro Gln
50 55

<210> 111
<211> 138
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
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<400> 111
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ctgtgtattt agaatgaagt cttgaaaaaa acttaaaaaa gacaacttta atcattccaa 120
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 138

<210> 112
<211> 415
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 112
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tataaccgag gaggctatgg aaactaccgc tcaaattggc agaattaccg gcaagcatac 180
agtcctcgtc gaggccgttc aagatcccgg nccccaaaaa aaagntcccc tccnccangg 240
tcnagaaccc ntccnaaaac cnctaatant tctnctccta accgntcang gccccccncn 300
cccccccttc ctccccccan ccntacccaa tttaatnctc ctaaccccan ttntncaaag 360
aaaaaaaatt cccctccnaa gnatacccgg ccnnctcagg ctncngggaa tancc 415

<210> 113
<211> 92
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (33)..(34)

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<222> (81)..(82)

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<222> (86)

<220>
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<222> (90)

<400> 113
Met Glu Thr Thr Ala Gln Ile Gly Arg Ile Thr Gly Lys His Thr Val
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Glu Ala Val Gln Asp Pro Gly Pro Gln Lys Lys Xaa Pro Leu
20 25 30

Xaa Xaa Gly Xaa Glu Pro Xaa Xaa Lys Pro Leu Ile Xaa Leu Leu Leu
35 40 45

Thr Xaa Xaa Gly Pro Pro Xaa Pro Pro Phe Leu Pro Pro Xaa Xaa Pro
50 55 60

Asn Leu Xaa Leu Leu Thr Pro Xaa Xaa Gln Arg Lys Lys Ile Pro Leu
65 70 75 80

Xaa Xaa Ile Pro Gly Xaa Leu Arg Leu Xaa Gly Ile
85 90

<210> 114
<211> 268
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<400> 114
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tttgggtccc ngngtccatc caaaaagngc cctgtgggna agngtncacc atccaatggg 120
tncaaanatg gntnatttca gnaggnggag ngtgctgntt caggnggngc agcctatana 180
aagnggtatt tagnagagca gaagacagag gatgggaaag atnagggaca gnaacaaacn 240
aataccgntn aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 268

<210> 115
<211> 323
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (245)..(247)

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (275)

<400> 115
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ctttatgttg atttgctaga aggggataca gaatgccatg ctagatttaa aactcctgag 120
gatgctcaag cagtaataaa tgcctataca gaaattaaca agaaacactg ctggaaactc 180
gagatccttt ctggtgatca cgaacaaagg tattggcaga agattttggt tgatagaaag 240
gcaannnntta atcagcctcg ggaaaagaaa agagnggtga aaagttaatc accagagctg 300
aaaagattag actggcaaag act 323

<210> 116
<211> 95
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (82)..(83)

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (92)

<400> 116
Thr Glu Pro Leu Pro Gly Arg Lys Gln Val Arg Asp Thr Leu Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Ile Ser Glu Val Leu Tyr Val Asp Leu Leu Glu Gly Asp Thr Glu Cys
20 25 30

His Ala Arg Phe Lys Thr Pro Glu Asp Ala Gln Ala Val Ile Asn Ala
35 40 45

Tyr Thr Glu Ile Asn Lys Lys His Cys Trp Lys Leu Glu Ile Leu Ser
50 55 60

Gly Asp His Glu Gln Arg Tyr Trp Gln Lys Ile Leu Val Asp Arg Lys
65 70 75 80

Ala Xaa Xaa Asn Gln Pro Arg Glu Lys Lys Arg Xaa Val Lys Ser
85 90 95

<210> 117
<211> 190
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<400> 117

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cnaanatgan gnanaccacn attttttta aanattttat ttgttgaaat tattttagan 120
gtcngtgtca ggngatttag taaataaang tgttttggac ntttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 180
aaaaaaaaaa 190

<210> 118
<211> 294
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 118
ggcatctgca acctgctcct ttacttcgcc ttctacatca tcatgaagct ccggagtggg 60
gagaggatca agctcatccc cctgctctgc atcgtttgca cctccgtggt ctggggcttc 120
gcgctcttct tcttcttcca gggactcagc acctggcaga aaaccctgc agagtcgagg 180
gagcacaacc gggactgcat cctcctcgac ttctttgacg accacgacat ctggcacttc 240
ctctcctcca tcgccatgtt tcgggtcctt cctggtgttt gctgacactg gatg 294

<210> 119
<211> 80
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 119
Met Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Arg Ile Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Cys
1 5 10 15

Ile Val Cys Thr Ser Val Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Leu Phe Phe Phe Phe
20 25 30

Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Trp Gln Lys Thr Pro Ala Glu Ser Arg Glu His
35 40 45

Asn Arg Asp Cys Ile Leu Leu Asp Phe Phe Asp Asp His Asp Ile Trp
50 55 60

His Phe Leu Ser Ser Ile Ala Met Phe Arg Val Leu Pro Gly Val Cys
65 70 75 80

<210> 120
<211> 230
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (38)

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<400> 120
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gtttttctcc caaacttgtt tttatagctc tgcttgaagg gctgggagat gaggtgggtc 120
tggatctttt ctcagagcgt ctccatgcta tggttgcatt tccgttttct atgaatgaat 180
ttgcattcaa taaacaacca gactcaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 230

<210> 121
<211> 495

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (429)

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<222> (467)

<400> 121
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ttgaatccga agaatgacaa ttttctacca ctggtgtaaa aaacaaacat ttgaagaccc 120
ttgtgcattg tgtgtcacaa agctaaatac atggaaatcg ttaatatcgc tgatattaag 180
taatttcccc actctgagtg aatactttga tgattgccaa cagtggctaa taaaatgacg 240
gctaccacac tcatgggtca ctggggctgc gcagggctct ttgaggtggg tggcttcttt 300
tggaaagtac tatgaacgtc tcgaagcagt attctagtga taagaattct taacatagcc 360
aagcgcccca cgtttgttcc ccacgtttgt tcccctttc tgtttgaaaa acctgttctg 420
gtagctccnc aagagagatg atactgactt tttaaatttt ttacaanagt ctgtattcct 480
gatatgccta tattt 495

<210> 122
<211> 41
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 122
Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ile Leu Val Ile Arg Ile Leu Asn Ile Ala Lys
1 5 10 15

Arg Pro Thr Phe Val Pro His Val Cys Ser Pro Phe Leu Phe Glu Lys
20 25 30

Pro Val Leu Val Ala Pro Gln Glu Arg
35 40

<210> 123
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 123
gaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 18

<210> 124
<211> 285
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (135)

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<222> (234)

<400> 124

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tagaggcaag ccagctagct gcccagcctt aactctgttc agtgccctgt tactaacatt 120
ttttaacaga ttggnttcta catgtttaaa gtatccagcg ttggatttta cctcttgcta 180
gttccatttg tccctggtgc tgcttttaaa ggtatagggc cctgtgaagt ggantatgta 240
cgcagttggc ctggtgatgt atctgtgcct gttttatctt ctccc 285

<210> 125
<211> 48
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (31)

<400> 125
Met Phe Lys Val Ser Ser Val Gly Phe Tyr Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Phe
1 5 10 15

Val Pro Gly Ala Ala Phe Lys Gly Ile Gly Pro Cys Glu Val Xaa Tyr
20 25 30

Val Arg Ser Trp Pro Gly Asp Val Ser Val Pro Val Leu Ser Ser Pro
35 40 45

<210> 126
<211> 350
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
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<400> 126
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agtgatcatt tgtgcttgat catctctcct tgggtttttc tttaaaaagg ggaatctgct 120
ataaaggttc tgttgcttca aaccaatgtc aaatagactt gatttttaga gtcatggaat 180
tacagtgcaa ccttgatttt tattcccctc actgntatga gtgtgggcag gtactggttt 240
atatgttata acttccgttt tatctgtgtt gtgtagttga atggcttaat cgttgagtgg 300
taaaataaaa gattatattc caatacaagg aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 350

<210> 127
<211> 517
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (63)

<400> 127
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gtntttggaa cattatctgg acagtattga aaacctcccg tttgaattac agagaaactt 120
tcagctcatg agggacctag accaaaggac agaggacctg aaggctgaaa ttgacaagtt 180

ggccactgaa tatatgagta gcgcccgcag cctgagctcc gaggagaagc tggccctttct 240
cagacagatc caggaggcct atggcaagtg caaggaattt ggtgacgaca aggtgcagct 300
ggccatgcag acctatgaga tggtagacaa acacattcgg cggctggaca cagacctggc 360
ccgttttgag gctgatctga aggagaaaca gatcgagtcc agtgactatg acagctcttc 420
tagcaaaggc aaaaagagcc ggacccaaaa ggagaaaaaa gctgccagag cccgttccaa 480
agggaaaaac tcagatgaag aagcccccaa ggctgcc 517

<210> 128
<211> 157
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (6)

<400> 128
Met Ala Ala Gly Met Xaa Leu Glu His Tyr Leu Asp Ser Ile Glu Asn
1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Phe Glu Leu Gln Arg Asn Phe Gln Leu Met Arg Asp Leu Asp
20 25 30

Gln Arg Thr Glu Asp Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Asp Lys Leu Ala Thr Glu
35 40 45

Tyr Met Ser Ser Ala Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Leu Ala Leu
50 55 60

Leu Arg Gln Ile Gln Glu Ala Tyr Gly Lys Cys Lys Glu Phe Gly Asp
65 70 75 80

Asp Lys Val Gln Leu Ala Met Gln Thr Tyr Glu Met Val Asp Lys His
85 90 95

Ile Arg Arg Leu Asp Thr Asp Leu Ala Arg Phe Glu Ala Asp Leu Lys
100 105 110

Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ser Ser Asp Tyr Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Gly
115 120 125

Lys Lys Ser Arg Thr Gln Lys Glu Lys Lys Ala Ala Arg Ala Arg Ser
130 135 140

Lys Gly Lys Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Pro Lys Ala Ala
145 150 155

<210> 129
<211> 246
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (122)

<400> 129
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tcatggtggg ggatccacca ggtcatntag gctctggccc tagttgaagg ggcacccctt 120
cntctgtgcc aagaggattc atcctgggag agggggcaag gtggaatgca gataactcac 180
atgtaaaagg aacttgggta ggtaaataaa agctatacat gttgaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 240
aaaaaa 246

<210> 130
<211> 694
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (651)..(652)

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<222> (667)

<220>
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<222> (679)

<400> 130
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cncagttaca gtgcagaagc acaagcaaaa gaattaacca gctcttcagt caagcaaatc 120
ctctactcac catgcttcct cctgccattc atttctatct ccttcccctt gcatgcatcc 180
taatgaaaag ctgtttggct tttaaaaatg atgccacaga aatcctttat tcacatgtgg 240
ttaaacctgt tccagcacac cccagcagca acagcacgtt gaatcaagcc agaaatggtt 300
gcaggcattt cagtaacact ggactggatc ggaacactcg ggttcaagtg ggttgccggg 360
aankgcgntc ccaccaaata catctctgat ggccagtgca ccagcatcag ccntangaag 420
gagntggtgt gtgctggcga gtgacttgcc cctgccagtg ctccntaatt ggnttggagg 480
aggctgtgga acaangtant ggagcaggag gagctcccag gngtggcggt gtgtcaatga 540
caaaaccngt acccagagaa tccagntgca gttccaagat ggcngcacac gcacgtacaa 600
aatcacagta gtcggtgccn gcaagtgcaa gaggtacacc cggcagcaca nngagtccag 660
tcacganttt gagagcatnt cacgtgccaa gcca 694

<210> 131

<211> 102
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (9)..(10)

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<400> 131
Met Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Ser Ala Xaa Xaa Arg Xaa Trp Cys Val Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Ser Asp Leu Pro Leu Pro Val Leu Xaa Asn Trp Xaa Gly Gly Gly
20 25 30

Cys Gly Thr Xaa Xaa Trp Ser Arg Arg Ser Ser Gln Xaa Trp Arg Cys
35 40 45

Val Asn Asp Lys Thr Xaa Thr Gln Arg Ile Gln Xaa Gln Phe Gln Asp
50 55 60

Gly Xaa Thr Arg Thr Tyr Lys Ile Thr Val Val Gly Ala Xaa Lys Cys
65 70 75 80

Lys Arg Tyr Thr Arg Gln His Xaa Glu Ser Ser His Xaa Phe Glu Ser
85 90 95

Xaa Ser Arg Ala Lys Pro
100

<210> 132
<211> 243
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (53)

<400> 132
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tgttcatggt gaactttatc aatagtatgg atctttttaa atcaataaga tgctttgtaa 120
agttgaaata agtaatactt tcttgtttaa tctgtgcaat cagaaggtgt cttgaccttc 180
aattcaattg gtttctttta acaaaaataa acactgctaa aagttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 240
aaa 243

<210> 133
<211> 1187
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 133
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gatgagcact atgttcgcgg acactctcct catcgttttt atctctgtgt gcacggctct 180
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cagagatcta tcaatggttc gaatgaaatc catgtttgct attggctttt gttttactgc 420
cctaatggga atgttcaatt ccatatttga tggtagagtg gtggcaaagc ttccttttac 480
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gattctcggc cttgccccct cacgagccgc caccaagcag gcaggtggat ttcttggccc 660
accacctcct tctgggaagt tctcttgaac tcaagaactc tttatttttct atcattcttt 720
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aagaggccaa atttttagct gttttatgta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 1187

<210> 134
<211> 188
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 134
Met Ser Thr Met Phe Ala Asp Thr Leu Leu Ile Val Phe Ile Ser Val
1 5 10 15

Cys Thr Ala Leu Leu Ala Glu Gly Ile Thr Trp Val Leu Val Tyr Arg
20 25 30

Thr Asp Lys Tyr Lys Arg Leu Lys Ala Glu Val Glu Lys Gln Ser Lys
35 40 45

Lys Leu Glu Lys Lys Lys Glu Thr Ile Thr Glu Ser Ala Gly Arg Gln
50 55 60

Gln Lys Lys Lys Ile Glu Arg Gln Glu Glu Lys Leu Lys Asn Asn Asn
65 70 75 80

Arg Asp Leu Ser Met Val Arg Met Lys Ser Met Phe Ala Ile Gly Phe
85 90 95

Cys Phe Thr Ala Leu Met Gly Met Phe Asn Ser Ile Phe Asp Gly Arg
100 105 110

Val Val Ala Lys Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Leu Ser Tyr Ile Gln Gly Leu
115 120 125

Ser His Arg Asn Leu Leu Gly Asp Asp Thr Thr Asp Cys Ser Phe Ile
130 135 140

Phe Leu Tyr Ile Leu Cys Thr Met Ser Ile Arg Gln Asn Ile Gln Lys
145 150 155 160

Ile Leu Gly Leu Ala Pro Ser Arg Ala Ala Thr Lys Gln Ala Gly Gly
165 170 175

Phe Leu Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser Gly Lys Phe Ser
180 185

<210> 135
<211> 1300
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 135
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gtacttcagg ggtggcctct ggccccagag cctttgccac agtgctccca ccagcccccа 180
cctcatccgt ctgtttgcag agcctcatct acaggtcccc acgctgcctt ctttactcac 240
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agagtgggtg ttccttcgag ccccttccac tcagagggcc acacccagcg atgccagtga 360
aggtggcaca gcctctcttc agtttctcct gactgtgatc tcactggggt agaattcccc 420
tgagagaatt ccctcactca cggctccctt tgccagagtc agttcaatca ggtctgatgt 480
gagcaattta cacacttgtc tcagaaagtc cctcagggtt tgtagaggac tgcaggggggg 540

catccgctgc agactcagcc tttcctgca gccatcctgc agtgggggtg agcgggcaca 600
ggctgagaac tgctcttggg tggtggaagc aggtgtcacg gtgcaagtct ccccctgcac 660
ccctccccca gcttgagccg tgtcaccccc ctctccctcc agcatgggcc tgtgtctcag 720
gctctctgga aggtggccct gccccggacc ctcttgcagg tgtcctggtt tgacttggaa 780
ctagatggcc atcctttccag gctttggtgg *cccaagagca gtctgggtgg atggaagtgg* 840
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tggcatagga tgggagctgg gcgtgaggtg cttggggtcc attctttgtc cctcagcttc 960
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<210> 136
<211> 62
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 136
Met Cys Asn Leu Pro Glu Asn Leu Phe Cys Phe Trp Ser Thr Ser Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Ala Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Phe Ala Thr Val Leu Pro Pro Ala Pro
20 25 30

Thr Ser Ser Val Cys Leu Gln Ser Leu Ile Tyr Arg Ser Pro Arg Cys
35 40 45

Leu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Cys Ala Trp Pro Phe Cys Tyr Leu Ala
50 55 60

<210> 137
<211> 1330
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 137
aagcttggca cgagggaagc ccatccaggt catgtgctac gactatgaca atgacggggg 60
ccatgacttc atcggcgagt tccagacctc agtgtcacag atgtgtgagg ctcgagacag 120
cgtcccgctg gagttcgagt gcatcaaccc caagaagcag aggaagaaga agaactataa 180
aaactcgggc atcatcatcc tgcgatcctg caagataaac cgagactact ccttccttga 240
ctacatcctg ggaggctgcc agctcatgtt caccgttgga atagacttta cagcctccaa 300
cgggaatccc ctcgaccctt cctctttgca ctatatcaac cctatgggca ccaacgaata 360
tctgtcggcc atctgggctg ttgggcagat cattcaggac tacgacagtg ataagatgtt 420
tccagctctg ggattcgggg cccagttacc cccagactgg aagtctccca tgagtttgcc 480
atcaacttca accccaccaa ccccttctgc tcaggtgtgg atggtattgc ccaggcgtac 540
tcagcttgcc tgccccacat ccgcttctac ggtcctacca atttctcccc catcgtcaac 600
cacgtggccc ggtttgcggc ccaggccaca caacagcgga cggccacgca gtacttcatc 660
ctcctcatca tcacggacgg ggtcatcagt gacatggagg agacacggca tgccgtggtg 720
caggcttcca agctgcccat gtccatcatc atcgtgggcg tgggcaatgc ggacttcgct 780
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gcccgcgata ttgtgcagtt cgttcccttt cgagagttcc gcaacgcagc aaaagagacc 900
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cagcccagct gggcttcctt tgttggagtc aactgttgat gcttccaggc caaactggct 1200
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tagtggaatt gttattgaga ataaaatttt tacaatcata aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1320
aaaaaaaaaa 1330

<210> 138
<211> 423
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 138
Met Cys Tyr Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Gly Gly His Asp Phe Ile Gly Glu
1 5 10 15

Phe Gln Thr Ser Val Ser Gln Met Cys Glu Ala Arg Asp Ser Val Pro
20 25 30

Leu Glu Phe Glu Cys Ile Asn Pro Lys Lys Gln Arg Lys Lys Lys Asn
35 40 45

Tyr Lys Asn Ser Gly Ile Ile Ile Leu Arg Ser Cys Lys Ile Asn Arg
50 55 60

Asp Tyr Ser Phe Leu Asp Tyr Ile Leu Gly Gly Cys Gln Leu Met Phe
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Gly Ile Asp Phe Thr Ala Ser Asn Gly Asn Pro Leu Asp Pro
85 90 95

Ser Ser Leu His Tyr Ile Asn Pro Met Gly Thr Asn Glu Tyr Leu Ser
100 105 110

Ala Ile Trp Ala Val Gly Gln Ile Ile Gln Asp Tyr Asp Ser Asp Lys
115 120 125

Met Phe Pro Ala Leu Gly Phe Gly Ala Gln Leu Pro Pro Asp Trp Lys
130 135 140

Ser Pro Met Ser Leu Pro Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro Pro Thr Pro Ser Ala
145 150 155 160

Gln Val Trp Met Val Leu Pro Arg Arg Thr Gln Leu Ala Cys Pro Thr
165 170 175

Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ile Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Thr Thr Trp
180 185 190

Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Arg Pro His Asn Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Ser Thr
195 200 205

Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Gly Ser Ser Val Thr Trp Arg Arg
210 215 220

His Gly Met Pro Trp Cys Arg Leu Pro Ser Cys Pro Cys Pro Ser Ser
225 230 235 240

Ser Trp Ala Trp Ala Met Arg Thr Ser Leu Pro Trp Ser Ser Trp Met
245 250 255

Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys Cys Ala Pro Thr Arg Gly Arg Arg Gln Pro Ala
260 265 270

```
Ile Leu Cys Ser Ser Phe Pro Phe Glu Ser Ser Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys
        275                 280                 285

Arg Pro Trp Pro Lys Leu Cys Trp Arg Ser Cys Pro Asn Lys Leu Cys
    290                 295                 300

Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Lys Thr Cys Pro Pro Pro Thr Arg Ser Pro Pro
305                 310                 315                 320

Glu Leu Gln Cys Pro Ala Ala Ala Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Leu Pro Ser
                325                 330                 335

Pro Arg Asn Met His Ala His Ser Ala Ser Leu Trp Val Ala Phe Phe
            340                 345                 350

Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Thr Thr Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Thr
        355                 360                 365

Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Leu Glu Ser Thr Val Asp Ala
    370                 375                 380

Ser Arg Pro Asn Trp Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Pro Phe
385                 390                 395                 400

Leu Ser Ile Glu Cys Thr Leu Tyr Asn Phe Ser Gly Ile Val Ile Glu
                405                 410                 415

Asn Lys Ile Phe Thr Ile Ile
            420
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<210> 139
<211> 1920
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 139

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aagcttggca cgagggcgga gacggcggag cgggcctttt ggcgtccact gcgcggctgc 60
accctgcccc atcctgccgg gatcatggtc tgcggcagcc cgggagggat gctgctgctg 120
cgggccgggc tgcttgccct ggctgctctc tgcctgctcc gggtgcccgg ggctcgggct 180
gcagcctgtg agcccgtccg catccccctg tgcaagtccc tgccctggaa catgactaag 240
atgcccaacc acctgcacca cagcactcag gccaacgcca tcctggccat cgagcagttc 300
gaaggtctgc tgggcaccca ctgcagcccc gatctgctct tcttcctctg tgccatgtac 360
gcgcccatct gcaccattga cttccagcac gagcccatca agccctgtaa gtctgtgtgc 420
gagcgggccc ggcagggctg tgagcccata ctcatcaagt accgccactc gtggccggag 480
aacctggcct gcgaggagct gccagtgtac gacaggggcg tgtgcatctc tcccgaggcc 540
atcgttactg cggacggagc tgattttcct atggattcta gtaacggaaa ctgtagaggg 600
gcaagcagtg aacgctgtaa atgtaagcct attagagcta cacagaagac ctatttccgg 660
aacaattaca actatgtcat tcgggctaaa gttaaagaga taaagactaa gtgccatgat 720
gtgactgcag tagtggaggt gaaggagatt ctaaagtcct ctctggtaaa cattccacag 780
gacactgtca acctctatac cagctctggc tgcctctgcc ctccacttaa tgttaatgag 840
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ggcagactct taagtatatt gtgagttttc tatttcacta atcatgagaa aaactgttct 1320
tttgcaataa taataaatta aacatgctgt taccagagcc tctttgctgg agtctccaga 1380
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tgttaattta ctttctgcac cccaattggg aatgcaatat tggatgaaaa gagaggtttc 1440
tggtattcac agaaagctag atatgcctta aaacatactc tgccgatcta attacagcct 1500
tatttttgta tgccttttgg gcattctcct catgcttaga aagttccaaa tgtttataaa 1560
ggtaaaatgg cagtttgaag tcaaatgtca cataggcaaa gcaatcaagc accaggaagt 1620
gtttatgagg aaacaacacc caagatgaat tatttttgag actgtcagga agtaaaataa 1680
ataggagctt aagaaagaac attttgcctg attgagaagc acaactgaaa ccagtagccg 1740
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ttaatcagca ttagagaaat gaattataac tagacatctg ctgttatcac catagttttg 1860
tttaatttgc ttccttttaa ataaacccat tggtgaaagt caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1920

<210> 140
<211> 325
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 140
Met Val Cys Gly Ser Pro Gly Gly Met Leu Leu Leu Arg Ala Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Val Pro Gly Ala Arg Ala
20 25 30

Ala Ala Cys Glu Pro Val Arg Ile Pro Leu Cys Lys Ser Leu Pro Trp
35 40 45

Asn Met Thr Lys Met Pro Asn His Leu His His Ser Thr Gln Ala Asn
50 55 60

Ala Ile Leu Ala Ile Glu Gln Phe Glu Gly Leu Leu Gly Thr His Cys
65 70 75 80

Ser Pro Asp Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Cys Ala Met Tyr Ala Pro Ile Cys
85 90 95

Thr Ile Asp Phe Gln His Glu Pro Ile Lys Pro Cys Lys Ser Val Cys
100 105 110

Glu Arg Ala Arg Gln Gly Cys Glu Pro Ile Leu Ile Lys Tyr Arg His
115 120 125

Ser Trp Pro Glu Asn Leu Ala Cys Glu Glu Leu Pro Val Tyr Asp Arg
130 135 140

Gly Val Cys Ile Ser Pro Glu Ala Ile Val Thr Ala Asp Gly Ala Asp
145 150 155 160

Phe Pro Met Asp Ser Ser Asn Gly Asn Cys Arg Gly Ala Ser Ser Glu
165 170 175

Arg Cys Lys Cys Lys Pro Ile Arg Ala Thr Gln Lys Thr Tyr Phe Arg
180 185 190

Asn Asn Tyr Asn Tyr Val Ile Arg Ala Lys Val Lys Glu Ile Lys Thr
195 200 205

Lys Cys His Asp Val Thr Ala Val Val Glu Val Lys Glu Ile Leu Lys
210 215 220

Ser Ser Leu Val Asn Ile Pro Gln Asp Thr Val Asn Leu Tyr Thr Ser
225 230 235 240

```
Ser Gly Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Leu Asn Val Asn Glu Glu Tyr Ile Ile
                245                 250                 255

Met Gly Tyr Glu Asp Glu Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Leu Leu Val Glu Gly
            260                 265                 270

Ser Ile Ala Glu Lys Trp Lys Asp Arg Leu Gly Lys Lys Val Lys Arg
        275                 280                 285

Trp Asp Met Lys Leu Arg His Leu Gly Leu Ser Lys Ser Asp Ser Ser
    290                 295                 300

Asn Ser Asp Ser Thr Gln Ser Gln Lys Ser Gly Arg Asn Ser Asn Pro
305                 310                 315                 320

Arg Gln Ala Arg Asn
                325
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<210> 141
<211> 1469
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 141

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tactgccatg gagacgcggc ctcgtctcgg ggccacctgt ttgctgggct tcagtttcct 180
gctcctcgtc atctcttctg atggacataa tgggcttgga aagggttttg gagatcatat 240
tcattggagg acactggaag atgggaagaa agaagcagct gccagtggac tgcccctgat 300
ggtgattatt cataaatcct ggtgtggagc ttgcaaagct ctaaagccca aatttgcaga 360
atctacggaa atttcagaac tctcccataa ttttgttatg gtaaatcttg aggatgaaga 420
ggaacccaaa gatgaagatt tcagccctga cgggggttat attccacgaa tccttttttct 480
ggatcccagt ggcaaggtgc atcctgaaat catcaatgag aatggaaacc ccagctacaa 540
gtatttttat gtcagtgccg agcaagttgt tcaggggatg aaggaagctc aggaaaggct 600
gacgggtgat gccttcagaa agaaacatct tgaagatgaa ttgtaacatg aatgtgcccc 660
ttctttcatc agagttagtg ttctggaagg aaagcagcag ggaagggaat attgaggaat 720
catctagaac aattaagccg accaggaaac ctcattccta cctacactgg aaggagcgct 780
ctcactgtgg aagagttctg ctaacagaag ctggtctgca tgtttgtgga tccagcggag 840
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cagcctgttt tttccctttt ttctcctggg aataattgtg ggcttcttcc caaatttcta 1200
cagcctcttt cctcttctca tgcttgagct tccctgtttg cacgcatgcg tgtgcaggac 1260
tggctgtgtg cttggactcg gctccaggtg gaagcatgct ttcccttgtt actgttggag 1320
aaactcaaac cttcaagccc taggtgtagc cattttgtca agtcatcaac tgtatttttg 1380
tactggcatt aacaaaaaaa gagataaaat attgtaccat taaactttaa taaaacttta 1440
aaaggaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa                                    1469
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<210> 142
<211> 172
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 142

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Met Glu Thr Arg Pro Arg Leu Gly Ala Thr Cys Leu Leu Gly Phe Ser
  1               5                  10                  15
```

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Phe Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Ser Ser Asp Gly His Asn Gly Leu Gly Lys
            20                  25                  30

Gly Phe Gly Asp His Ile His Trp Arg Thr Leu Glu Asp Gly Lys Lys
        35                  40                  45

Glu Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Met Val Ile Ile His Lys Ser
    50                  55                  60

Trp Cys Gly Ala Cys Lys Ala Leu Lys Pro Lys Phe Ala Glu Ser Thr
65                  70                  75                  80

Glu Ile Ser Glu Leu Ser His Asn Phe Val Met Val Asn Leu Glu Asp
                85                  90                  95

Glu Glu Glu Pro Lys Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Pro Asp Gly Gly Tyr Ile
            100                 105                 110

Pro Arg Ile Leu Phe Leu Asp Pro Ser Gly Lys Val His Pro Glu Ile
        115                 120                 125

Ile Asn Glu Asn Gly Asn Pro Ser Tyr Lys Tyr Phe Tyr Val Ser Ala
    130                 135                 140

Glu Gln Val Val Gln Gly Met Lys Glu Ala Gln Glu Arg Leu Thr Gly
145                 150                 155                 160

Asp Ala Phe Arg Lys Lys His Leu Glu Asp Glu Leu
                165                 170
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<210> 143
<211> 1458
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 143

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tctagaacta gtggatcccc cgggctgcag gaattcggca cgagcttcaa gtgaccattc 60
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attcacttgt tactacaaca aaaccatcta taacaacacc aaacacagaa tcattacaga 180
aaaatgttgt cacaccaaca actggaacaa ctcctaaagg aacaatcacc aatgaattac 240
ttaaaatgtc tctgatgtca acagctactt ttttaacaag taaagatgaa ggattgaaag 300
ccacaaccac tgatgtcagg aagaatgact ccatcatttc aaacgtaaca gtaacaagtg 360
ttacacttcc aaatgctgtt tcaacattac aaagttccaa acccaagact gaaactcaga 420
gttcaattaa aacaacagaa ataccaggta gtgttctaca accagatgca tcaccttcta 480
aaactggtac attaacctca ataccagtta caattccaga aaacacctca cagtctcaag 540
taataggcac tgagggtgga aaaaatgcaa gcacttcagc aaccagccgg tcttattcca 600
gtattatttt gccggtggtt attgctttga ttgtaataac actttcagta tttgttctgg 660
tgggtttgta ccgaatgtgc tggaaggcag atccgggcac accagaaaat ggaaatgatc 720
aacctcagtc tgataaagag agcgtgaagc ttcttaccgt taagacaatt tctcatgagt 780
ctggtgagca ctctgcacaa ggaaaaacca agaactgaca gcttgaggaa ttctctccac 840
acctaggcaa taattacgct taatcttcag cttctatgca ccaagcgtgg aaaaggagaa 900
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ccagtaaagt gatgtccagc tgacatgcaa taatttgatg gaatcaaaaa gaaccccggg 1020
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aaaaggaatt ttaggaggag aatttgtgag cagtgaatct gacagcccag gaggtgggct 1140
cgctgatagg catgactttc cttaatgttt aaagttttcc gggccaagaa tttttatcca 1200
tgaagacttt cctacttttc tcggtgttct tatattacct actgttagta tttattgttt 1260
accactatgt taatgcaggg aaaagttgca cgtgtattat taaatattag gtagaaatca 1320
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taccatgcta ctttgtacat ataagtattt tattcctgct ttcgtgttac ttttaataaa 1380
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 1458

<210> 144
<211> 255
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 144
Val Thr Ile Leu Phe Leu Leu Pro Ser Ile Cys Ser Ser Asn Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Leu Glu Ala Ala Asn Asn Ser Leu Val Thr Thr Thr Lys Pro
20 25 30

Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Asn Thr Glu Ser Leu Gln Lys Asn Val Val Thr
35 40 45

Pro Thr Thr Gly Thr Thr Pro Lys Gly Thr Ile Thr Asn Glu Leu Leu
50 55 60

Lys Met Ser Leu Met Ser Thr Ala Thr Phe Leu Thr Ser Lys Asp Glu
65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Lys Ala Thr Thr Thr Asp Val Arg Lys Asn Asp Ser Ile Ile
85 90 95

Ser Asn Val Thr Val Thr Ser Val Thr Leu Pro Asn Ala Val Ser Thr
100 105 110

Leu Gln Ser Ser Lys Pro Lys Thr Glu Thr Gln Ser Ser Ile Lys Thr
115 120 125

Thr Glu Ile Pro Gly Ser Val Leu Gln Pro Asp Ala Ser Pro Ser Lys
130 135 140

Thr Gly Thr Leu Thr Ser Ile Pro Val Thr Ile Pro Glu Asn Thr Ser
145 150 155 160

Gln Ser Gln Val Ile Gly Thr Glu Gly Gly Lys Asn Ala Ser Thr Ser
165 170 175

Ala Thr Ser Arg Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ile Ile Leu Pro Val Val Ile Ala
180 185 190

Leu Ile Val Ile Thr Leu Ser Val Phe Val Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Arg
195 200 205

Met Cys Trp Lys Ala Asp Pro Gly Thr Pro Glu Asn Gly Asn Asp Gln
210 215 220

Pro Gln Ser Asp Lys Glu Ser Val Lys Leu Leu Thr Val Lys Thr Ile
225 230 235 240

Ser His Glu Ser Gly Glu His Ser Ala Gln Gly Lys Thr Lys Asn
245 250 255

<210> 145

<211> 839
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 145
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35 40 45

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Val His Arg Pro Val Lys Gln Cys Ile His Gln Leu Cys Phe Thr Ser
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115 120 125

Cys Lys Glu His Glu Ala Met Lys Asp Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Met Ala
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35 40 45

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Arg Val Asp Met Asp Ser Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp Phe Ser Ala Val Ala
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Phe Val Leu Gly Leu Ser Pro Leu Pro Asn Pro Leu Thr Leu Thr His
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Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Val Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Asp Leu Ala Cys
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Ser Cys Thr Phe Thr Tyr Leu Leu Gly Asp Arg Glu Ser Arg Glu Ala
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Val Leu Ile Asp Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Ala Pro Arg Asp Ala Gln Leu
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Ile Lys Glu Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Ala Val Asn Thr His Cys
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His Ile Glu Asp Gly Asp Ser Ile Arg Phe Gly Arg Phe Ala Leu Glu
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Thr Arg Ala Ser Pro Gly His Thr Pro Gly Cys Val Thr Phe Val Leu
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Asn Asp His Ser Met Ala Phe Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Ile Arg Gly
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Cys Gly Arg Thr Asp Phe Gln Gln Gly Cys Ala Lys Thr Leu Tyr His
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Ser Val His Glu Lys Ile Phe Thr Leu Pro Gly Asp Cys Leu Ile Tyr
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Pro Ala His Asp Tyr His Gly Phe Thr Val Ser Thr Val Glu Glu Glu
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Arg Thr Leu Asn Pro Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Cys Glu Glu Phe Val Lys
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35 40 45

Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Trp Val Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Leu Leu
50 55 60

Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Arg Phe Ser Val Ile Phe Leu Phe Phe
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Gly Ala Val Ile Ile Thr Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Phe Pro Arg Ala Gly
85 90 95

Glu Phe Pro Ala Pro Glu Val Glu Val Lys Ile Val Asp Asp Phe Phe
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35 40 45

Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp Gly Lys Lys Val Ala Val Leu Leu Met Asp Thr
50 55 60

Gln Gly Thr Phe Asp Ser Gln Ser Thr Leu Arg Asp Ser Ala Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Phe Ala Leu Ser Thr Met Ile Ser Ser Ile Gln Val Tyr Asn Leu Ser
85 90 95

Gln Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Asp Leu Gln His Leu Gln Leu Phe Thr Glu
100 105 110

Tyr Gly Arg Leu Ala Met Glu Glu Thr Phe Leu Lys Pro Phe Gln Ser
115 120 125

Leu Ile Phe Leu Val Arg Asp Trp Ser Phe Pro Tyr Glu Phe Ser Tyr
130 135 140

Gly Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Lys Phe Leu Glu Lys Arg Leu Lys Val Ser
145 150 155 160

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165 170 175

Cys Phe Thr Asn Ile Ser Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro His Pro Gly Leu Lys
180 185 190

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Glu Phe Ile Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Leu Ile Pro Trp Leu Leu Ser Pro
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Glu Ser Leu Asp Ile Lys Glu Ile Asn Gly Asn Lys Ile Thr Cys Arg
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Asn Leu Ala Ala Val Ala Thr Ala Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asn Lys Lys Met
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Asn Asp Ser Lys Asn Ile Phe His Ala Ala Arg Thr Pro Ala Thr Leu
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385                 390                 395                 400

Thr Leu Ile Thr Leu Cys Thr Trp Ala Tyr Ile Arg Tyr Ser Gly Glu
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            420                 425                 430

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Ala Thr His Arg His Leu Tyr His Gln Ala Phe Pro Thr Pro Lys Ser
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Glu Ser Thr Glu Gln Ser Glu Lys Lys Lys Met
465                 470                 475
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/31005

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(7) :C12N 15/00; C07K 14/00
US CL :435/69.1; 536/23.5; 530/350
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/69.1; 536/23.5; 530/350

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

GENBANK, EST, Swissprot

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97/39123 A2 (GENETICS INSTITUTE, INC.) 23 OCTOBER 1997, page 87, SEQ ID No:23.	1-3, 5, 7
X	Database on EST, AN AA430259, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project 1997,' sequence listing, 16 October 1997, see entire document.	1-3, 5, 7
X, P	WO 99/00405 A1 (GENETICS INSTITUTE, INC.) 07 January 1999, page 47, SEQ ID No:2 at position 1-179 (full length).	1-3, 5-7
X	Database on Genbank, AN AB018272, NAGASE et al., 'Prediction of the coding sequences of unidentified human genes. XI. The complete sequences of 100 new cDNA clones from brain which code for large proteins in vitro,' sequence listing, DNA Res., 1998, 5(5), pages 277-286, see entire document.	1-3, 5, 7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
23 MARCH 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report
17 APR 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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Washington, D.C. 20231
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
ELIANE LAZAR-WESLEY
Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/31005

Box I *Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)*

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II **Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-7

Remark on Protest
☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/31005

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-7, drawn to an isolated protein of SEQ ID No:2 encoded by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID No:1, a polynucleotide sequence encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK296_li, and a composition.

Group II, claims 8-9 , drawn to an isolated protein of SEQ ID No:22 encoded by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID No:21, and a polynucleotide sequence encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AS34_li.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the special technical teature of Group I is the polypeptide of SEQ ID No:2 and the polynucleotide of SEQ ID No:1. The polypeptide of SEQ ID No:22 and polynucleotide of SEQ ID No:21 of Group II do not share the special technical feature of Group I, as they have different structures and functions.